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HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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GET THE

morrow, July 28.

JESUS AT NAZARETH

LUKE 4: 16-30.

In the centre of the chain of hills which form the northern limit of the plain of Jezreel, and run from the valley of the Jordan to the Mediterranean sea, is the enthe birds of the air had nests, but the Son of Man had not where to lay his head." Our lesson opens with an account of his

Our lesson opens with an account of his visit to Nazareth, after his temptation, and his entrance on his public ministry. He went into the synagogue at the hour of public worship. Nazareth had but one synagogue. The services were quite simple, very different from the more elaborate rites of the temple worship. The ruler of the synagogue presided, but opportunity was given to competent persons to read and expound the Scriptures.

Jesus signified his nurpose to take part in

Jesus signified his purpose to take part in the service by rising in his place. The attendant handed to him the manuscript ness roll of the law, copies of which were very carefully preserved in every synagogue. The lesson for that day was a portion of the prophecy of Isaiah. Unrolling the parch-ment, Jesus read from the sixty-first chapter of that prophet. The words were very appropriate and significant:

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me;

because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted; to preach deliverance to the captives; and recovering of sight to the blind; to set at liberty them that are bruised; to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

Having read this remarkable passage, Jesus rolled up the parchment, handed it to the attendant to be replaced in its case, and resumed his seat. The worshippers who were present looked on with special interest. Jesus was their townsman, and they had been him for thirty record. had known him for thirty years. They had heard of his preaching already, and began to surmise at least something of his claims to a special mission. The words of their great prophet which he had read were very significant; and when Jesus again rose and declared that the very prophecy which they declared that the very prophecy which they had heard was fulfilled in their actual pres ence, no wonder that his words created a very profound impression. They were struck with the dignity and grace of his manner, and "wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth."

words which proceeded out of his mouth."
This was a new character for the son of the Nazareth carpenter. They could not understand it. They were disposed to envy, perhaps to depreciate his pretentious and his power. He saw the current of their thought and replied to it. He claimed to be a prophet, and accepted the usual fate of a prophet among his own people. He intimated from Old Testament history that their claims to special attention might be disappointed, and that the Gentiles, as in those earlier days, might be preferred bedisappointed, and that the Genther, a latter those earlier days, might be preferred before the chosen people. This was more than these supercilious Nazarenes could than the supercilious Nazarenes could than the supercilious Nazarenes could than the supercilious Nazarenes could be supercilious na supercilious

his parents and brethren he had been accuswas the only sinless man in all the congregation, but he was always there. Whoever ways in his seat.

of ourselves together for religious worship. The noblest saints of God have always loved the sanctuary. David said: "A day in thy courts is better than a thousand."

The word of God should be magnified

and honored in public worship. The Bible is not banished from the pulpit, but it is fast disappearing from the pews. A Scotch congregation would as soon think of leaving their Sunday clothes at home as their Bibles. The Old Testament is full of Christ. Its

types and figures, its offerings and sacrifices, its promises and prophetic visions, all point to him. David's psalms are full of him. Who can read Isaiah 52d and not see Jesus in every discription ?- New York Observer

R. E. Frazer's Address before the Detroit Reform Club.

Reported for "Truth for the People." The subject of temperance is not a thread-

bare one, as has been stated, and as he hinself once thought, but is one of the most fruitful that presents itself, as it enters into all the relations of man; and we are really upon its threshold, and cannot see the end until we have fathomed all the possibilities 'Twas once said it was a subject for ministers and old women chiefly to handle; and so he thought, until of late he began to think for himself. Having then approached the question as a man who had done some thinking in law and in politics, he was now disposed to pronounce this question the most profound he had ever who was voted for by hundreds of thou-grappled with. It deals with the inscrutasands in 1876 as the true friend of the ble operations of the human intellect, and with phases of human action for which the supreme court of Michigan. He is a promilaw books afford no precedents—a subject nent stockholder and director in the Michithat has, indeed, engaged the attention of gan iron company, of Marquette county, philanthropists and reformers and courts for years, and has been the despair of all There is no use of belitling a question like this! It embraces the greatest evil the liable personally for this amount in default this! It embraces the greatest evil the more world has ever seen—a business wholly and unreservedly bad, recking with foul enormity, and possessing not one single redeeming feature. The evil is so great, it enters into so many societies, and affects so countinuous this! It embraces the greatest evil the nable personally for this amount in default of payment by the company. He tried to wriggle out of it under various technicalities, but the supreme court held him as an eel is held in the well-sanded fist of a house-into so many societies, and affects so countinuous technicalities.

The Sunday-School Lesson-to- less a host of individuals, that very extraor dinary means must be employed for its sup-pression. It is certainly too great to be dealt with through the ordinary administra-tion of law. There is but one way: Constant continued labor, untiring effort, the LUKE 4: 16-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And they were astonished at his decrine: for his word was with power."—Luke 4: 32.

Central Truth:— Prophecy fulfilled in merely by going into a convention and talking about temperance in a spasmodic way; it requires constant, unremitting work.

Now, the reform clubs of Michigan are composed of men who look at the matter in just this light; who know no let-up, who have enlisted for life; men who have passed through the fire, and have had a bitter experience seared into them with a hot iron, and are determined to leave a testimony on

and are determined to leave a testimony on this subject that cannot be mistaken.

Mr. Frazer then referred to some comments on the prospects of the reform clubs, made by the *Public Leader* and reprinted in *Truth*. The *Leader* charged that the reform movement was going to be absorbed by the churches. The clubs are not irreligious; no man could advocate temperance and be no man could advocate temperance and be an irreligious man; what we reformed men do, we undertake to do "by the help of Al-

do, we undertake to do "by the help of Almighty God."

Well, suppose, as the Public Leader says, the clubs are swallowed up by religion? Infinitely better that than to be swallowed by the State Prison and the Poor House!

But the Public Leader says we are fanatics. Well, that kind of fanaticism that puts potatoes in the cellar, and gives the wife a new gown, and the children new shoes, and the man a clean shirt, isn't a had kind of

the man a clean shirt, isn't a bad kind of

The Public Leader also says we go about "sticking our noses into other people's bus-iness." But when we went about getting drunk and making fools of ourselves, they never said that of us; they seemed to think we were attending closely to our own busi-

ness.

But we are attending to our own business! I have a boy who will shortly be exposed to the temptations before which I fell, and my business is to make his path fell, and my business is to make his path easier than mine was. My business is to excite a public sentiment that will make drinking unpopular, and that is your business, my friends; and with this determination we will continue in this work, unmoved by what our enemies may say of us; and with our last gasp we will proclaim our doctrine and will pass over to the other side attending strictly to our own business.

But they say that politics will get into the reform clubs and will break them up. Well, we'll see We propose to stand by our non-political constitution, but the relation of the reform clubs to politics is go-

lation of the reform clubs to politics is go-ing to be discussed. The clubs being com-posed of citizens, must have and do have

posed of citizens, must have and do have very close and interesting relations with current politics, and these relations must be determined!

Mr. Frazer then discussed the question of communism as bearing very closely upon temperance, whiskey having made most of the army of tramps. He then testified of the great enthusiasm which pervaded the country and was manifested in gatherings of people by thousands, in the forests, under God's clear sky; and closed with a most eloquent pledge of eternal and undying fidelity to the cause of the red ribbon.

Loud applause frequently interrupted

Loud applause frequently interrupted this eloquent address and marked its close. The speech was well worthy Mr. Frazer's distinguished reputation, and the audience was not only highly entertained, but was well instructed.

Senator Chandler

AT THE LATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' RE-UNION AT KALAMAZOO.

"Michigan in War."—Response by Hon.

bear. They rose up in wrath, seized Jesus, ways been a war State. She took part in and would have hurled him with violence the Black Hawk war and the great Toledo and would have hursed him with violence down the steep, precipitous side of the hill on which their town was built. But we scarcely know how he escaped from their scarcely know how he escaped from their scarcely know how he was a way. His own rude grasp and went his way. His own townsmen rejected and abused him, and were deprived of his teaching.

His own townsmen rejected and abused him, and were deprived of his teaching.

His own townsmen rejected and abused him, and were deprived of his teaching. ownsmen rejected and abused kin, and were deprived of his teaching.

Jesus in the synagogue at Nazareth is a good example for us. He was no stranger to that house of God. For thirty years with blood-letting letter, causing great applause. is parents and brethren he had been accusbrowned to sit in reverent worship there. He
as the only sinless man in all the congreation, but he was always there. Wheever
is was absent the carpenter's son was alits good not to forsake the assembling
fourselves together for religious worship.
The noblest saints of God have always loved

Michigan was for the constitution and the
union, and was in for letting of blood to
maintain both if need be, and you all know
that Michigan was the first in war, sending
the first troops who opened fire on Bull
Run. The country know that Michigan
boys shoot bullets and they were the ones
chosen to put down a great riot in New
York. Gen. Kearney once wrote him in-York. Gen. Kearney once wrote him including in his letter the remark that "we cluding in his letter the remark that "we are compelled to use Michigan troops, for we know they are fighters and can be trusted anywhere." After the surrender of Lee, who captured that arch traitor, Jeff Davis? A Michigan regiment, under a Michigan General. Why did our boys expose their lives for the government? Their wives and daughters said "go and save our country," and they went. In war or peace, look at Michigan. That is all!

Chorus-"Battle Cry of Freedom."-

Quartette.

THE seven wonders of the world were: The Pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging Gar dens of Semiramis, the Temple of Diana; the Statue of Jupiter at Athens, the Mausoleum, the Collors as of Rhodes and the Pharos of Alexandria.

ADAM was a farmer in Paradise; Job the honest, upright and obedient, was a farmer: St. Luke was a farmer, and is popularly be-lieved to have been the first who subjected the ox to the use of man; Socrates was a farmer, and so was Cincinnatus; Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at the plow; Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Randolph, Lincoln, besides a vast mumber of other great and representative men were farmers. Truly, the profession has been amply dignified by its votaries.

The thermometer stood at upwards on 100 in the shade at many points, of Wednesday the 17th. A large number of substrokes are reported.

A grand Marquette memorial celebra-tion will be held at the National rark, Mackinac, on Thursday, August 8. It is proposed to raise means to build a mon-

ument to Marquette. At Texas, Kalamazoo Co., the other day, a barn belonging to John Shaw, Jr., was destroyed by fire, the cause of which was the spontaneous combustion of green hay which was stored before it had been

thoroughly cured. At a school meeting at Osseo, Hillsdale county, a few days ago, a strong attempt was made to cut down teachers' wages. was made to cut down teachers' wages. Among the most blatant of the parties in favor of reducing were two men with very large families, and who paid very small taxes. After listening patiently for a while to a good deal of blatherskite from these men, one of the heaviest taxpayers of the district rose and said: "I find that the average tax for each child find that the average tax for each child sent to school this year is \$20. That man over there (pointing to one of the two above mentioned) sends four children to school, and his taxes were \$12. This other fellow here sends five, and he pays \$8. Who pays the balance of their taxes? Now I find that I have paid about \$200 tax. I thank God for it, that I am willing and able not only to pay for educating my own children, but to pay for the education of the children of such d—d fools as you two men." The full amount asked was passed by a large ma-

jority.-Adrian Times. Tuesday evening Chas. Johnson, a la boring man, left off mowing a fine field of wheat on the perkins' farm, near Pontiac. His machine, a Kirby mower, he left in the field. During the night some despicable scoundrel gathered together many of the w leat bundles, placed them about the machine and then applied the match. Before the fire could be extinguished the machine was rendered a

The Republican convention for the congressional district nominated R. G. Horr.

total loss.

Gov. Croswell has pardoned Chas. Knapp, Jr., convicted of larceny in the Allegan Circuit, and sentenced to State Prison for 18 months, from October 9, 1877. The pardon was granted at the request of the Circuit Judge, Prosecuting Attorney and numerous citizens. He has also pardoned Eugene Crawley, convicted in the Shiawassee Circuit of breaking into a rairoad car, and sent to State Prison September 14, 1877. Crawley had but 10 days more to serve, and those are remitted that he may attend his dying father's bedside.

The salt block owned by A. T. Bliss & Bro., Zilwaukee, was destroyed by fire, salt shed, and salt. Loss, \$5,000.

The convention of the Millers' State Association will be held in Jackson, August 16, instead of July 23, as at first

Moses F. Collins died in Ann Arbor on the 14th, aged 83. He served in the war of 1812, and had resided in Washtenaw county 44 years.

The State Council of Improved Order of Red Men have closed their session at Battle Creek. Their next session will be held in Detroit. The following officers

were elected:
G. S.—E. Hamilton, Jackson.
G. S. S.—A. J. Humphrey, Jackson.

- G. S.—E. Hamilton, Jackson.
 G. S. S.—A. J. Humphrey, Jackson.
 G. J. S.—Wm. A. Haak, Belleville.
 G. P.—Wm. Koch, Detroit.
 G. C. R.—S. Musliner, Jackson.
 G. K. W.—E. Hessey, Detroit.
 G. S.—Chas. G. Barnes, Battle Creek.
 G. M.—Geo. Schweir, Springwells.
 G. G. W.—Herman Utech, Detroit, Wm.
 Repp. Detroit.

Repp, Detroit. Representative to Great Council of United States.—S. Musliner, Jackson.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Regents met Thursday, at the call of President Angell, when the following business was transacted: Prof. Pette was continued at a salary of \$2,000 a year. Calvin Thomas, class of 74, now in Leipsic, was appointed instructor in Greek, at a salary of \$900 a year. They expressed the opinion that the assistant professorship in Greek had been abolished. T.R. Chase, of Detroit, was authorized to supervise the general catalogue, for which he is to receive \$100.

Mr. Samuel Lyndon, of Canson, Wayne country, has just sold 30 head of young cattle for the English market at \$4 60 per ewt., making an aggregate of a little per ewt., making an aggregate of a little per ewt., making an aggregate of a little per the following incident is regerted from the Gulf of Saros: A man, expand to return, which he did, pursuing the Bannocks boat was cruising off the Rassian lines, and the even or landing, were insmediately made prisoners. The Lieutenant, midshipman and ten men who were in the boat not returning to the English one to Superson of the Saros: A man, expand to return, which he did, pursuing the Bannocks into the Owyhee country in the Southeast cruising off the Rassian lines, and the even or landing, were insmediately made prisoners. The Lieutenant, midshipman and ten men who were in the boat may be at the following incident is regerted from the Gulf of Saros: A man, expand to return, which he did, pursuing the Bannocks into the Owyhee country in the Southeast cruising off the Rassian lines, and the even or landing, were insmediately made prisoners. The Lieutenant, midshipman and ten men who were in the following incident is regerted from the Gulf of Saros: A man, expand to return, which he did, pursuing the Bannocks to be for at the Gulf of Saros: A man, expand to return, which he wich he did, pursuing the Bannocks to be for a salary of \$2,000 a year.

The following incident is regerted from the Gulf of Saros: A man, expand to return, which the out in the Owyhee country in the Southeast The Executive Committee of the Board of Regents met Thursday, at the call of President Angell, when the following business was transacted: Prof. Pette was continued at a salary of \$2,000 a year. Calvin Thomas, class of 74, now in Leipsic, was appointed instructor in Greek, at a salary of \$900 a year. They expressed the opinion that the assistant professorship in Greek had been abolished. T.R. Chase, of Detroit, was authorized to sup-

Prof. J. M. B. Sill, of Detroit, was appointed on the part of the University to assist in dividing the Beal-Steere collection. In case he refuses to serve, Dr. Kost, of Adrain is to take his place.

The ported, of which seven were fatal.

Corn is reported to have grown three feet in one week, in some of the Western States. The hot weather has been the making of the corn crop.

A Bois City dispatch says: It is not

The coopers of Grand Rapids have decided not to make barrels after August 1st for less than the following prices: First-class flour barrel, 10 cents; secondclass flour barrel, 9 cents; plaster or stucco barrel, 9 cents; cracker barrel, 8 cents; round hoop shaved barrel, 10 cents; poles, 13 cents; half barrels 9

Wayland, Allegan county, is about to build a \$20,000 school-house. Dr. Reynolds, the great Red Ribbon organizer, is visiting Adrian.

A child was born in this place June 18, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Asmuth, possessing the remarkable peculiarity of six fingers on each hand, and the same number of toes on each foot.—Sturgis Jour-

A nest of rattlesnakes was found near Niles by Granville Lacey while cleaning out grubby land. He killed 40.

Effects of the Heat: At Marine *City, Capt Henry Balford was prostrated—will recover. At Battle Creek, Benj. Sprague, died. At Vineland a farmer named L. Trimmer, died. At Howard City a two-year-old child of Mrs. Riley, died. Willis Eddy five miles west of Homer, died. Mr. McKernan of Hanover, Jackson Co. Mr. McKernan of Hanover, Jackson Co., died. Many cases of prostration are re-

Prof. W. K. Kedzie, a graduate of our State Agricultural College in 1870, and subsequently Professor of Chemistry at Kansas Agricultural College, has been appointed to the same position at Ober-

Gov. Croswell is asked to pardon Thomas Warren, convicted of rape in Branch county in 1873, and sent to Jackson for nine years. The principal reason seems to be that two others engaged in the same crime were let off with a time and still growther were sent for each time. fine, and still another was sent for only

five years. B. F. Quinby, father of W. F. Quinby, managing editor of the Detroit Free Press, was found dead yesterday afternoon under a shock of wheat on the farm of William McCarty, near Colon, Mich.

Boyden & Akeley, of Grand Rapids, have just closed their bargain for the Roberts & Kelsey tract of pine land, in Montealm county, about 2,200 acres, for \$31,000 in cash.

By the foreclosure of a mortgage in Grand Papide some 40 families were

Grand Rapids some 40 families were turned into the street on the 18th. Many of them were innocent purchasers.

Mr. Jessie C. Joiner, of Mattawan, Van Buren county, who is 70 years of age, raised, bound and set up four acres of rye on the 15th, and finished up at 5

In the Montcalm Circuit, in the noted railroad case of Elias M. Peck vs. Richard Miller, which originated in Green-

ville, Mr. Peck, the contractor for grading the Greenville and Rockford Railroad sought to recover from those who had subscribed to the stock of the road. Judge Lovell has decided that the defendant, Mr. Miller, is not liable to the contractor, Mr. Peck.

The Greenback Congressional convention at Port Huron on the 19th nominated C. F. Mallory, of Romeo.

Prof. H. S. Tarbell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the present of Public Instruction, and the present nominee on the Republican ticket, has accepted the the position of Superintendent of Public Schools of the City of Indianapolis, Ind., at a salary of \$2,500 per annum, and by this position he becomes a Regent and member of the Bard of Education of the State of Indiana. His resignation is made to take effect September, 1, 1878.

Andrew Torrent, 20 years old, son of Richard Terrent, of Parma, was on Mon-day found dead five miles north of Albion, murdered. He had been missing since Saturday. When he left home he had \$100, and loaned it Saturday to a farmer.

A fire at the Eaton county farm Sunday night, destroyed the tool-house, granary and another small building with most of the contents and a large lumber pille. A crazy pauper who is supposed to have set the fire, was burned. The property was insured.

Canadian papers are telling about a miraculous restoration from paralysis at the shrine of St. Anne, in Quebec, of a Detroit boy named Joseph Charrette. They say that the boy recevered the use of his legs by praying at the shrine.

The Michigan Central, Detroit, Lansing and Northern, and Flint and Pere Marquette are selling round trip tickets to the Petosky camp meeting, good to return until August 5.

Hon. N. C. Isbell, died at Lansing Sunday, from nervous debility, aged 58.
Mr. Isbell was a prominent citizen of
Livingston Co., held the offices of State
Senator, Secretary of State, and Collector
of Customs at Detroit. He leaves no family.

It is reported that Jay Gould has obtained control of the Michigan Southern railroad.

The Oceana Agricultural Society hold their annual fair at Hart, September

Parties have just started out to collect a royalty for a farm gate which partly shoves back and then turns around, which is claimed to be covered by a patent 10 years old.

The Nationals of the Fourth District, in Convention at Niles, nominated Thomas R. Sherwood for Congress.

Ten years ago Jacob Habersack, of Switzerland, came to America to avoid being drafted into the army. Now comes a formidable looking letter to him, at his home in Nashville and tells him he has fallen heir to his father's \$16,090 and he is going to get it.

At Nashville, Mich., the weather has been so warm for the past week that the fish in the river have died by the thousands. Six boat loads were taken out of the water and buried last Saturday by order of the board of health.

A manufacturing enterprise of mo mean proportions is that of powder in the Upper Peninsula. The mills, 14 in number, and 300 feet apart, are located on Dead River, two and one-half miles from Marquette. At these mills all kinds of powder are made, and one item of their last year's make was 30,000 kegs of blasting powder—this company having the entire field of the mining district of lake entire field of the mining district of Lake Superior for this article.

At the last meeting of the Ci y Council of Marquette, a resolution was adopted setting forth that "it is utterly impossible for the city to pay interest on their bonds, and directing the Mayor to or-der the city treasurer not to pay interest now due until further orders from the

Council. Mr. Samuel Lyndon, of Canton, Wayne

reported, of which seven were fatal.

A Bois City dispatch says: It is not Birney. His next point will be Berin. true that the Umatillas have joined the Great dissatisfaction exists throughout bostiles. On the other hand 100 warriors

have joined Col. Forsyth, fought the hostiles yesterday and brought in twenty-two scalps and 300 horses.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the sixty-second call for the redemption the sixty-second call for the redemption of 5.20 bonds of 1865 and consols of 1865. The call is for \$5,000,000, of which \$2,500,000, are coupon, and \$2,500,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Taeasury on and after the 17th of October next. Interest will regard on that date. cease on that date.

The United States Treasurer has written to the assistant treasurers, authoriz-ing them to use the standard silver doilars in their vaults in payment to persons presenting checks, to parties desiring them upon disbursement of pay-roll, and in exchange, in moderate amount for greenbacks and national bank notes, and for payment in lieu of one and two

S. I. Kimball, of the life-saving service s. 1. Kimban, of the file-saving service, accompanied by Captain Merriman, has gone to the lake coasts for the purpose of selecting sites for 10 new life-saving stations recently ordered by Congress.

Subscriptions to the four per cent. government loan are increasing.

Between the 20th of this month and the 1st of August the chief signal officer will have established stations for the display of cautionary signals at the following lake ports: Pentwater, Ludington, Traverse City, Frankfort, Northport, Mackinac, in Michigan, on Lake Michigan: Rogers City, East Tawas City, Port Austin, Forester and Bay City, on Lake Huron; Monroe, Mich.; Paynesville and Ashtabula, Ohio; Dunkirk, N. Y., on Lake Erie; and Charlette and Cape Vincent, on Lake Ontario, N. Y. the 1st of August the chief signal officer

N. Y.

A Baker City, Oregon, dispatch says that couriers, just into Lagrande from Meacham's and Pendleton, say that Chief Homely, with his band of Indians, fought the hostiles on the 15th inst., killing Chief Eagan and have his scalo. The ing Chief Eagan and have his scale. The head Indians are near emigrant Springs, about four miles north of Meacham's where Homely's band attacked them. The hostile Indians are divided, one party going to the head of Milky. Creek, the other toward Grand Ronde River.

the other toward Grand Ronde River.

A Baker City dispatch says the Usnatilla Indians, under Forsythe, struck the hostile camp last night two miles and a half from Staks' ranche, Dally road, killing 18 warriors, capturing 25 women and children and sixty or seventy head of horses. The hostiles are much demoralized and the captured squaws report that they are breaking into small bands with an evident intention of fleeing 10 to Weiser and making their way to the Bannock or buffalo country. Bannock or buffalo country.

On Friday the thermometer marked 96 degrees, and there were forty cases of sunstroke at New York. Three fatal cases at Philadelphia.

Three weeks ago the prospect for a magnificent crop in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa was exceedingly gratifying. sin and lowa was exceedingly grantying.
There has been a serious change, however, within that time. The heavy winds, severe storms of rain and hail, followed by the unprecedented hot suns of the last ten days, have in Western and Southern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and in Northern Iowa, wrought immense daments at all grain but aspecially to wheat. Northern Iowa, wrought immense damage to all grain, but especially to wheat. These are mainly the only districts in which the wheat crop has not been secured. The grain that has been flattened and lodged and tangled under the excessive heat has produced smut and rust to an extent that indicates a heavy loss. This ungathered portion of the wheat This ungathered portion of the wheat crop, had nothing happened to interfere with it, would have measured not less than 50,000,000 bushels, and most of it of the choicest quality. How much of it will be lost cannot yet be ascertained, but the percentage is estimated at from 20 to 30 per cent.

Frost's planing mill was burned at Chicago Sunday night: loss \$15,000 with \$8,000 insurance; also, Howe & McMullen's elevator; loss \$8,000.

The loss by fire at Defiance, O., Sunday night was \$35,000; insurance \$28,000. A special cablegram says the Grand Trunk and other lines interested in the route to Chicago are likely to form an ar-rangement for an independent line via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

On Saturday Hon, C. H. Kimball, General Superintendent of the life say-ing service, established stations at Mus-kegon, Ludington and Kenosha. He is kegon, budington and kenosna. He is now in Chicago enlisting crews. On his return he will proceed in the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson to points north, both on the east and west shores of Lake Michigan, for the purpose of establishing additional stations. From a summary of over 200 reports

from a summary of over 250 reports from points in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, in the past three weeks, the damage to the crop of wheat by the late storms and excessive heat averages 17 per cent. in Wisconsin, 27 per cent. in Iowa and 27 per cent. in Minnesota.

A railroad semabble which ended in a riot, occurred at East St. Louis on Tues-day. The military were called out, No-b dy k ll d.

The schooner Parallel reports that on the 7th inst., off the coastabout 100 miles the 7th inst., off the coastabout 100 miles north of San Francisco, she fell in with a Japanese junk with not a living person on board. A number of corpses were found, some shackled together. The dead must have been dead at least a month. There was no food. Some of the bodies were dressed in costly material.

The wool clip of 1858 is about 3 per cent. greater than that of 1875.

The Treasury has just issued a call for the redemption of \$5,000,000 5-20 bends of 1865, \$2,500,000 coupon bonds, interest to cease October 23rd next

In the act of Congress granting Gov-ernment lands to aid in the construction of the Kansas Pacific Railroad was in-serted a clause reserving to the United serted a clause reserving to the United States the right to sell, at pre-emption prices, all the land remaining ansold at the expiration of three years after the completion of the road. The three years expired, leaving the Company with immense tracts of the Government lands undisposed of. Mr. Dudy mott informed himself as to the provisions of the law, and then claimed the right to settle on a portion of the land at \$1.25 per agre, the price flued by the pre-emption laws. The Company resisted his claim, and the question was submitted to the Interior question was submitted to the Interior Department for decision. Secretary Schurz decides that the Parcinic Rall-road lands may be pre-empted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The occupation of Bosnia by Austria will begin about the first of August.

Gen. Grant arrived at the Hague on the 13th, and on the 17th held a reception at the residence of the U.S. Minister, Mr.

Great dissatisfaction exists throughout Servia regarding the stipulation made at the Berlin congress, requiring Servia to contribute toward paying the Turkish debt. It is estimated that Servia's share will be 5,000,000 piastres.

The British commissioners to the Exposition have officially notified the ther commissions of an international exhibition to be held at Melbourne, Australia, and invite the present exhibitors.

The Russians have announced the probable departure from Turkey of a portion of their troops in six weeks and that the remainder will retire to Eastern Roumania.

The London Times says: Active preparations are apparent for the favorable change in commercial affairs. Reports from various centres of the iron industry are decidedly more encouraging.

A further strike has occurred anong workmen employed in the silk ant lace manufactories of France.

There is considerable excitement in Italy over the Berlin treaty.

The Austrian authorities expect considerable trouble in Herzegorina and Bosnia, and are even prepared to encoun-

ter armed resistance The return match between Capt. 1, H. Bogardus, the American pigeor-shot champion, and Cholmondely Penmil, of the Hurlingham Park Gun Ciub, tock place on the 25th. They shot at 100birds each, for \$1,000 a side. The matcl was won by Bogardus, by two birds.

What can We Drink.

One of the little delusions that do much harm is that the drinking of ice water in hot weather is injurious. It is nothing of the kind; no one vill be injured by plentiful and frequent drinks of the coldest water. Of ourse, one should not take too much atonce; but no one will be injured by trinking freely at short intervals al day long. There may be exceptional cases to this rule—but if so, let ice in these instances be eaten; all authorities agree as to the good effects of eating Let whisky and beer alone during these terribly hot days, and stick to water. As for soda waters, i' they are drank at all, they should be taken without the syrups. These contain too much sugar and furnish too much additional heat to the system. Plain soda or carbonized water, iced are the best.—New York Graphie.

When folly dies there will be an awful big funeral.

The Indian War.

From the New York Tribune

The last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that the savage tribes of Idaho and Eastern Oregon, which are taking part, more or less, in the present war, number about They are capable of send-7,400 souls. ing into the field twenty-five hundred warriors; and the telegraphic despatches indicate that about that number of savages have already joined the two great war parties which are menacing the settlements of that region, and with which a heavy battle may be fought any day now by the troops under command of General Howard.

CENSUS OF THE TRIBES IS AS FOLLOWS Bannocks, Fort Hall Agency..... Sheepeaters Bannocks, Idaho Indians,nct under ag't Kootenais Grande Ronde Agency..... ..Snakes, Walla Wallas, ..Cayuses, Umatillas, Umatilla Agency..... Roving Indians on the Columbia, Renegades, &c ..

The Indians at these agencies have been kept in a state of constant agitation for more than a year by the sin-gular delay of Congress in making ap-propriations for the Indian service and by the scantiness of the appropriations when made. For Malhewr agency in Oregon, the Indians of which have oregon, the indians of which have gone to war, the appropriation was \$50,000 in 1873, and \$40,000 for the two successive years; but in 1876 it was reduced to \$25,000, and in 1877 to \$20,000. The agent begged that if Congress intended to persist in this course, it would build a saw and a grist-mill for the Indians, but it was not done. At the Fort Hall and Lemhi Agencies in Idaho, where the present uprising began, the Indians were nearly starved by the Government. About 500 had to leave Fort Hall to hunt up subsistence for themselves; and last May the agent at Lemhi was studying how to remove the band to a new location, to protect it from the Government. The outbreak on the part of the Nez Perces a year ago did not affect these Indians at the time. They all remained quiet and loyal, but they have had their own troubles since, and have grown impatient at the fail-ure of the Government to feed them. THE PRESENT OUTBREAK BEGAN

the latter part of May, when Buffalo Horn, a noted scout, took out 200 Ban-nocksand camped in the lava beds between Big Camas Prairie and Snake River, in the Southern part of Idaho. The news of this rising spread over Idaho and Eastern Oregon very quickly, and in a fortnight's time all the Indians of that region were in a state of excitement and began raiding off and killing stock by the hundred head. The United States troops in that region consisted of a few companies of cavalry and infantry, scattered about the two territories at the military posts. This was an insufficient protection, and the citizens of Boise City, in Idaho, Walla-Walla, in Oregon Carap Harney and elsewhere, formed themselves it to volunteer com-panies for active operations. About June 1, Colonel Bernard, with seventy cavalry and twenty eitizens, started on a forced march to Big Camas Prairie. The Indians did not await them there, but began moving Westward along Idaho Diver in straggling bands, driving off the stock and killing occasional settlers on the march. Howard sent orders at once to Bernard to return,

camp of them 1,500 strong. He had only 200 men, but he surprised the wife camp, routed it about 2 A. M., and chased the band for ten miles. A large number of Indians were killed. Bernard lost four killed and three wounded. The savages retreated to Stein's Mountain. General Howard arrived on the field after the fight, with Miles and Downey, having marched forty-five miles a day to eatch up with Bernard. From Stein's Mountain the Indians moved northward toward Camp Harney and Can-yon City. They attacked neither place, but concentrated on John Day River, where they are in camp, 1,600

strong, according to the despatches.

The other band of hostile Indians is on what is called Camas Prairie, north of the Salmon River in Central Idaho, the scenes of the outbreak by Joseph's band of Nez Perces last year. despatches just received state that this party is composed chiefly of Snakes, and is about 1,000 strong.

The Klamaths at the agency in Southwestern Oregon began to com-

mit depredations about June 25. The band then numbered about 800.

Liberty and Equality.

Liberty was thewatch word of our fathers, and so it is of ourselves. But, in their hearts, the masses of the nation cherish desires not only different from it, but inconsistent with it. They want equality more than they want liberty. Now, there is a factitious inequality and a real and intrinsic one. Rank, titles, privileges and wealth make up the first; and character, ability, and culture the second. Excepting only the distinctions of wealth, we have abolished the artificial inequality and now we are doing what we can to abolish the real one. Vaguely and to abolish the real one. Vaguely and half unconsciously, but every day more and more, the masses hug the flattering illusion that one man is essentially about as good as another. They will not deny that there is great difference in the quality of horses or dogs, but they refuse to see it in their own genus. A jockey may be a democrat in the street, but he is sure to be an aristocrat in the stable. And yet the essential difference between man and man is incomparably greater than that between horse and horse, or dog and dog; though being chiefly bel w the surface, the general eye can hardly see it. Mountains and mole-hills, deserts and fertile valleys, and all the universal inequality of nature, are

minds to one stature would make them barren as well. The history of the progress of mankind, is the his-tory of its leading minds. The masses, left to themselves, are hardly capable of progress, except material progress, and even that imperfectly. Through the long course of history, a few men. to be counted by scores or by tens, have planted in the world the germs of a growth whose beneficent vitality has extended itself through all succeeding ages; and any one of these men outweighs in value to mankind myriads of nobles, citizens, and peasants, who have fought or toiled in their generation, and have rotted into oblivion. Conde use to say that a thousand frogs were not worth one salmon. The saying, as he meant it, was false, but there is a sense in which it is true, though it tells the truth but feebly and imperfectly. The highest man may comprehend the lowest, but the lowest can no more comprehend the highest than if he belonged to another order of beings, as for some purposes he practica!ly does. A single human mind may engender thoughts which the combined efforts of millions of lower intelligence cannot conceive. This is not the faith of Demos. In his vague way he fancies that the agregated ignorance and weakness will bear the fruits of wisdom. He begins to think that science, thought, and study are old-time illusions; that everybody has a right to form his own opinion as to whether the world is round or flat, whether the world is round or flat, and that the votes of the majority ought to settle the question. We have said that intrinsic equality is inconsistent with liberty. It is so because in order to produce it, very unequal opportunities of development must be granted to different kinds of mind and character, and an even distribuand character, and an even distribu-tive justice refused to human nature. The highest must be repressed and the lowest stimulated in order to pro-duce a level average. In such an attempt no political or social system can completely succeed; but in so far as it tends this way it is false and perni-cious. If it could succeed, or approach to success, it would be an outrage upon humanity. Asiatic despotisms have done so as nearly, perhaps, as is possible; but the Amuraths and Bajazets will hardly be thought fit examples for emulation. Democracy can no more succeed in producing a leval than they did, but it can do prodigious mischief by trying to produce one. It may pretend that it is only "leveling upward," but this phyase of pleasing sound means leveling downward also for, if the lower strata of humanity are raised as high as their nature and the inexorable conditions of human life will permit, there will still be no equality till the upper strata are pushed down to meet them.—Francis Park man in North American Review.

A butcher was teiling some of his poor customers that the only remedy for the hard times, he believed, was the Communistic doctrine. A wag of a fellow instantly proposed to the crowd to help themselves to the butcher's meat; but the shop keeper quickly put a stop to all proceedings by exclaiming: "I only meant to divide with the rich; stop your fooling with my meat." In familiar correspondence no one

would think of spelling potato 'Ghoughphtheightteeau,' According to Prof. Knowlton, of San Franing to Prof. knowled, of Sair Francisco, however, the word may be so spelled—by analogy. Thus: "Gh stands for p, as you'll find from the last letters in biceough. Ough stands for o, as in dough. Phth stands for t, as in phthisis. Eigh stands for a, as in neighbor. The stands for t, as in cozette, and eau stands for o, as in bean."

For "Honesty is the best policy," read "Honesty is better than policy." A doctor went out for a day's hunting, and, on coming home, complained that he had'nt killed anything.

"That's because you didn't attend to state of the had he h

DETROIT MARKETS.

F. our-Choice white, Medium,
Low grades.
WHEAT—Extra white,
No. 1 white,

4 50@4 75 3 50@3 75 0 95@1 00

Amber, Corn—38@44c per bush, OATS—30@31½.

OATS-30@31½.

BARLEY-\$1 00@1 25 per hd. lbs.

RYE-45@48c per bush.

BEANS-Unpicked, \$ 60@1 00 per bush.

Picked \$1 40@1 45.

BUTTER-Prime quality, 9@12c. Medium 08@10c; poor quality unsaleable.

CHEESE-7 @7½c per lb.

EGGS-Fresh 7@8cts.

HAN-\$8 00@11 00 per ton.

HIDES-Green 5½@6c; cured. 7@7½c; dry

HAY—8 00@11 00 per ton.

HIDES—Green 5½@6c; cured, 7@7½c; dry
flint, 12@15c; dry salted, 10@11c;
green kip, 7@8c; dry kip 13@16c;
green calf, 10@11; cured calf 11@
12; sheep skins, 75@1 50.

HONEY—12½ to 15c.
POTATOES—Old dull at 40 to 45c.; New

1,75 per bll, Provisions—Pork Mess \$1025; to 11 00 Lard, kegs 7½ @ 7½c; moked hams, 10½ to 11c, Shoulders 5½ to 6c; Bacon 8c; extra mess beet \$10 00@11 00 per bbl.

SALT—Saginaw, \$1 05 per bbl; Onondaga \$1 10; Syracuse dairy, 50cts per bush

Woop-\$2 75@4 75 per cord.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

The market was active with prices for cattle 20 to 25 cts. per hundred higher than last week. Sales reported range from \$3 to \$4.85—the latter price having been paid for 11 extra steers for the English market. Ten hundred and eighteen sheep were

offered, but few were sold. Most of them went East. Prices \$2.75 to \$3.30 for averages of 81 and 99 lbs.

The hot weather made the hog market dull. Only one sale is reported—25 hogs, average 210 lbs. at \$4.10.

Wool.

Boston July 20.—Wool transactions of the past week show some falling off from the large business of the two previous weeks, but trade has been good the sales comprising upwards of 2,000, o00 pounds, with a prospect for a good demand for the present. There is no change in prices, all grades being held firmer, and holders are free sellers at current rates. There is a little more inquiry for fine fleeces and a good demand for combing and delaine fleeces; pulled wools are rery quiet. but types of inequality in men. To level the outward world, would turn it into barrenness, and to level human gan at 32@36c, and Wisconsin at 36c.

Book and Job Printing

BUSINESS CARDS, NOTE AND LETTER HEADS,

DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS, BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS

POSTERS AND HAND-BILLS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, ETC.

Our work is guaranteed to give perfect AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE,

is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at anyother business. Terms and \$5.00 Outfit free. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

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First-class Boot or Shoe

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Gent's Furnishing Goods Line.

HT PAR DON'T BE DECEIVED, and throw away your money by buying Shoddy Goods, when you can secure a FIRST-

CROSS Street, opposite DEPOT.

A. A. Bedell. February 2d, 1878.

Give me a call and be Convinced.

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Propose not simply to keep up the reputation of this house, but enhance it, if possible.

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 Sugar Cured Hams
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 10 Cents.
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Ten thousand copies were ordered before one copy came from the bindery. We have exclusive control of the book in this county, and it can be obtained only through this

A copy of this valuable book will be Preented to Every Subscriber to the Ypsilanti "COMMERCIAL."

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They all want the paper and the book. You get the largest and best newspaper in

per annum. C. R. Pattison,

PUBLISHER, YPSILANTI, MICH.

To be Held at Detroit Sep. 16 to 20, Inclusive.

Premiums for Swine.

We are getting accustomed to hear of hogs by the million, of the hog crop and of hog culture. Cincinnati has long had the preference for this kind of literature, and the commercial columns of her newspapers have floated in lard and hog fat. Now Chicago ed in lard and hog fat. Now Chicago is the Essex the very best specimen of comes to the pork packing front and we learn that during the last fiscal year about 4,000,000 hogs have been gland. It is well known that the Essex the very best specimen of a thoroughbred—a high-bred black hog originating in the South of England. It is well known that the Essex the very best specimen of a thoroughbred—a high-bred black hog originating in the South of England. It is well known that the Essex the very best specimen of a thoroughbred—a high-bred black hog originating in the South of England. cut up and stowed away in that now porcine city.

diana, Illinois and Iowa, is not distinctively a swine State, though the product is one of great value and impigs have been for many years taken product is one of great value and improduct is one of great value and portance, and the production is rapid-to England. The well known product by increasing. Every Michigan far-of Lord Western's Essex boar, which ly increasing. Every Michigan far-of Lord Western's Essex boar, which ly increasing the produced by breeding together was produced by a direct cross ly increasing. Every Michigan larmer raises his own pork sufficient for
family use, and generally grows some
for market, and we know of herds of
200 head, while herds of fifty head are
not uncommon. No animal on the
farm is grown with less trouble or lafarm is grown with less trouble or lafarm farmer hardly feels the cost

The farmer hardly feels the cost

Neapolitan in that gave the Essex many
of its valuable characteristics. It was bor. The farmer hardly feels the cost of fatting a few swine. Grass and the coarse grains and the refuse of the kitchen are the principal foods, which are the principal foods, which are the principal foods, which are an area of the refuse of the Neapolitan that gave the Essex many of its valuable characteristics. It was a cross of a broad, deep grass feeder with an animal of great delicacy and refuse of the refuse of t kitchen are the principal foods, which cost little and are considered of little account, but, put to this use, amount to a large sum in the aggregate. Part of the corn crop is easily marketed in this shape. Pork always commands cash. Pork products as soon as they strike the curbstone, are quickly turn-little are considered. Not a negligible of fattened will produce a large proper fattened will produce a large proper. allowed to go to waste.

THE FIRST STATE FAIR.

At the first State Fair, held on Woodward avenue, Detroit, in 1849, there were two specimens of swine ex-hibited. One was called a "Leicester" or "Berkshire," and was exhibited and lard they have no superiors, and by Mr. Wm. McCormick, of Ann their grades with good common stock by Mr. Wm. McCormick, of Ann Arbor, and the other was a pig, a cross of the "Leicester and Berkshire," exhibited by Wm. G. Goodwin, of Union City, Calhoun county. This completed the stock of swine at that fair, and is an index of the condition of the business at that date. If the irrebusiness at that date. If the irrebusiness at that date, and is an index of the condition of the business at that date. pressible breeders of swine could have their own way, and have all the space they asked for, we have no doubt they would fill 500 pens at the coming fair, and fill them with beautiful well bred animals. But it is impossible to give them this amount of space, and so they are content to take less, and still make a show, mostly of themselves and the State they represent.

The great improvement in swine-breeding began with the introduction

oreeding began with the introduction of the superior English breeds. These breeds have been the result of the good sense and judgment and pre-eminent skill of the English breeders, and this skill is just as evident in the crossing and perfection of breeds of swine as in those of certile shear and barses. The those of cattle, sheep and horses. The English have been the leaders in the improvement of stocks of all kinds. From them we get the improved mod-ern types. They got them by the in-troduction of foreign blood and by the crossing of this upon the long established native and, it may be said, valuable native breeds of that country. In the improvement of swine the Chinese, the Siamese and Neapolitan have been the most successful cases in this English breeding.

we believe to be one of the most valuaone characteristic has always attached to it; the greater proportion of lean to of a pinkish shade, free from color; fat in its meat, and its superior weight hair fine and silky, not toothick; color of hams and shoulders. Thus, the Berkshire has always been held in high esteem for smoking. Berkshire bacon is the best. Another item of great value is its capacity to improve, like the Shorthorn, all other breeds.
The Berkshire can improve, but cannot be improved as a breed. It is a fixed breed; it may be relied upon to reproduce its own and hence is well adapted to cross upon common swine.

THE BERKSHIRE

It is interesting to trace the history of the color of the Berkshire. It was originally of a sandy or buff color, about equally spotted with the black. Occasionally now we notice a sandy spot, or a sandy hair, and this is the reproduction of the original type of a hundred years ago. Then came the Siamese cross, the color of the Siamese, varying from a clear jet black to a dark slate or deep rich plum. Now this plum color was a foverite color for many years in the Berkshire, and occasionally, yes, frequently, is seen at the present day in the best specimens. The standard of color now is black, with white on the feet, face, tip of tail, and occasionally a splash of white on the arm. While a small spot of white on some part of the hole. on some part of the body does not argue an impurity of blood, yet it is to be discouraged, to the end that uniformity of color may be attained by breeders. White upon one ear, or a bronze, or copper, spot on some part of the body, argues no impurity, but is a reappearing of original colors. But the committee at the Swine Breeders Convention at Indianapolis declared that markings of white other than those named above are suspicious, and a pig so marked should be rejected. The Berkshire's points are estab-lished as follows by the swine breeders:

Face short, fine and well dished; broad between the eyes; ears generally almost creet, but sometimes inclined forward with advancing age; small, thin, softand showing veins; jowl full; neck short and thick; shoulder short from neck to middling deep from back down; back broad and straight, or a very little arched; ribs long and well sprung, giving rotundity of body; short ribs of good length, giving breadth and levelness of loin; hips good length from point of hips torump; hams thick, round and deep, holding their thickness well back and down to the hocks; tail fine and small, set on high up; legs short and fine, but straight and very strong, with hoofs erect and legs set wide apart; size medium; length medium; extremes are to be avoided; bone fine and compact; offal very light; hair fine and soft; no

bristles, skin pliable. The amount is \$105 and the premiums are as follows:

Boar, two years old Boar, one year old... Brood Sow, two years or over.... Sow, one year old... Best pen of Pigs, not less than four in number, nor over ten months 10 Best Boar any age.

Diploma. THE ESSEX.

The question is often asked, "where is there a thoroughbred animal?" answer we point to the Berkshire, the Essex, and the Suffolk swine. They are old breeds; thoroughly established by long years of careful breeding, and will reproduce their kind. Especially at up and stowed away in that now sex received their great improvement from a cross with the Neapolitan. It michigan, when compared with Instrike the curbstone, ars quickly turned into greenbacks. Not a particle of fattened, will produce a large proporthe carcass, from snot to tip of tail, is thin; fattening qualities superior. As breeders they are prolific and fair renewers. They are highly recommended to cross with the coarse breeds of the country. They are the most pop-ular pure-bred black hog on the conti-For the production of side pork are often superior to the full bloods in these respects.

The premiums for the Essex are the same as for the Berkshire, \$105.

THE SUFFOLK.

The white Suffolk is another English thoroughbred, and, like all white hogs, s neted for possessing a quiet disposi tion. There are a number of small white English breeds, but the Suffolk seems to be the best, for he has a fixed type, has steadily been bred in a line, and is capable of transmitting his qualities with uniformity. The Suffolk can be made fit for pork from three months and upward. They are well fitted for light family and butcher oork, and for this purpose command a nigher price than coarser kinds. The

leading points of a Suffolk are;
A head small, very short; cheeks prominent and full, face dished; snout small and very short; jowl fine; ears small, thin, upright, soft and silky; neck very short and thick, the head appearing almost as if set on front of shoulders; no arching of crest; crest wide and deep; elbows standing out; brisket wide but not deep; shoulders thick, rather upright, rounding outwards from top to elbows; crops wide and full, ribs well arched out from top to elbows; property and full, ribs well arched out from the good length between shoulder back, good length between shoulder and ham; flank well filled out, and coming well down at ham. Back, broad, level and straight from crest to tail, not falling off or down at tail; hams wide and full, well rounded out, twist very wide and full all the way down; legs small and very short, ble of all the breeds of swine. From standing wide apart, in sows just keeptime immemorial it has existed as a family in Berkshire, England, and small; hoofs rather spreading; tail small, long and tapering, skin thin, such of hair pale yellowish white, perfectly free from any spots or other color. Size, small to medium.

The introduction of these three thorough-bred English breeds into Michiincreased the quality of all swine babble and chaff of "supply and demeats. They are well scattered over the State. Credit is due very many gentlemen for this marked improvement, but it would be unjust to a swine babble and chaff of "supply and demand." That is a political economy which forgets God, abolishes hearts, ment, but it would be unjust to a swine babble and chaff of "supply and demand." ment, but it would be unjust to omit the name of one man who is entitled to much of this credit; we refer to Mr. Wm. Smith, of Detroit, whose direct importations from the best Euglish herds of swine have been the means of adding the very highest quality of blood and breeding to our Michigan swine. Without these thorough-bred English breeds, there was very little to the business; but with the in-fusion of the thoroughbred blood, the swine products have become large in quantity and first-class in quality. The premiums for the Suffolks are

We now come to the American oreeds, and there are only two of any note, the Chester Whites and the Poland Chinas. We cannot say that they are fixed breeds, for we believe that they would disappear were not great pains taken with their breeding. THE CHESTER WHITES

are not numerous in this State at the present time. They originated in Chester county, Pennsylvania, from successful crosses of the native mixed swine with imported English breeds. They are a long, rangy, rather coarse, well-haired breed, having thick shoulders, good hams, broad back and loins, and much side pork. They are healthy good foragers, good breeders and milkers. Some have large, leathery lop ears, others thin and lopping ears, while others have smaller, erect ears, and there is a considerable diversity in size, some occasionally reaching the weight of 800 to 1,000 pounds.

THE POLAND-CHINAS Of all American breeds the Poland-China is the great favorite in this State, and the farmers grow them in large quantities and to heavy weights, especially in the heavy corn growing counties. We have no doubt that this breed can be thoroughly established, and that it will become as fixed in its characteristics as any of the English But this can only be done by breeds. care, skill and good sense and judgment of experienced breeders. They are a composite breed, made up largely from the Berkshire and Irish Graizer. They may well be called the American Berkage to live? shire. Sometimes they are known as the Magee, but one might just as well monuments.

call the Essex the Lord Western, who was the improver of the Essex; Mr. Magee is a noted breeder of the Poland-China, but he is not the only one by a long shot. The premiums for the Poland-Chinas and other large breeds are \$105. That for fat hogs is

We now give our closing

RECAPITULATION. Premiums for thoroughbred Berkshires...... Premiums for thoroughbred Essex... Premiums for thoroughbred Suffolks..... Premiums for Poland-Chinas, or other large Premiums for fat hogs

Mr. D. A. Blodgett, of Hersey, Osciola county, is the superintendent of this division, a gentleman who has been distinguished for his great enterprise in opening, improving and building up his section of Northern

No department is more important than this to the domestic board of the farmer. Every farmer's table is expected to be furnished with a share of food from this most useful animal very nearly every day in the year. For our-selves we believe in thoroughbred hams and shoulders, such as are furnished by these high-bred swine. Nothing is more delicious or more healthy than these meats that are perfected in sound, healthy food. All the kinds we have mentioned are grass eaters and corn feeders, love clean uarters and like clean treatment. There is no wasteabout the Berkshire, the Essex, the Suffolk, the Poland China; they furnish flesh for food, bristles for brushes and other important uses, fat for medical and culinary purposes and oil for light.

The Golden Rule of Wages.

The relations of capital and labor are the angriest and the most impor-tant ones we have to deal with. Labor and capital are the tools civilization necds and uses. Both are to be protected. But labor, as it is human life, has the first claim. Out of the gross earnings of any business the first expense to be met is wages. Such wages as men can comfortably live on are as men can commontately five of activities to be paid; then a safety-fund is to be provided for burdensome debts, in order that capital may be secured against risk or loss; what is left may be divided as dividend or profits to stockholders. What constitutes "such many commontably live wages as men can comfortably live on?" Who shall settle and define the amount of these? This is the ground of the present quarrel, and peace will never come till this is settled. The employed have something to sell-it is labor. Men who have coal, metal or corn to sell, do not let the buyer fix the price. The employed claim the same right of settling the price of what they have to sell (that is, labor) in the same way, that is, by mutual onference.

Corporations that employ a large number of working-men should, from time to time, appoint a committee to meet a committee of working-men. meet a committee of working-men.
Before such joint committee should be laid open all the details of the business.
After mutual consultation such committee should decide the amount of wages to be paid. If they cannot agree, an umpire should be chosen to make the final decision. Such a method has been obsciously resorted to here and for twenty years in Fig. to here, and for twenty years in England, with good results. Christianity dictates and sound political economy indorses such a procedure. How broad and sound must be, in years, the edu-cation gained by working-men acting on such committees and brought to instances where the working man on such committees proposed even a greater reduction of wages than that named by the employers; declaring as the result of their examination that the corporation could not safely pay as large wages as it offered. This shows how acting under grave responsibility educates men, morally and in-

its world as children do, out of tin soldiers and blocks of wood. Here every man reads, votes, and carries arms. The physical force, the voting majority, and a large share of the intellectual ability, are in the possession of the employed. Hence such questions are far more complicated than in countries where despotism holds iron sway over disfranchised ignorance. Equally out of place and absurd is the argument that capital will only pay what it pleases, and labor must submit. That is slavery. The millions employed in mines, factories, and on railroads, have usually that one trade and no other; they cannot easily shift into other employments. Very few families of working-men have means when turned out of work, to travel hundreds of miles in search of other employers; hence the majority of the employed are chained to one place and to one trade. Saying to such men, You shall have no voice in fixing your own wages, and you shall take what is offered to you, or starve," is slavery. No American will, or ought to submit to that. If the day ever comes when, by any means, Americans are obliged to submit permanently to that, a republic will here be impossi-ble. The only just, safe, and lasting basis of peace is that which calls labor into conference, and allows it a full share in settling the rate of wages.— Wendell Phillips in American Review.

The shipment of horses to England is not falling off at all, but on the con-trary, appears to be rather gaining, even though it is not now expected that England will have as immediate use for a new supply of cavalry horses as at one time seemed probable. Thoroughbred colts form a generous share of the present shipments, and we may yet be able to do more for the improvement of British horseflesh than England has done for American.

Neither Indian corn, nor potatoes, nor squashes, nor cabbages, nor turnips, were known in England until the sixteenth century. As they had no tobacco either, how did they man-Good deeds make the most durable

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YOUNG RUFFIANS WHO INFEST SAN

"HOODLUMS."

FRANCISCO.

Parisand London abound with criminals of every stamp, while New York Chicago, and other American cities are similarly afflicted, but San Francisco enjoys a monopoly of the species known as Hoodlums. These embryo criminals are a California production. and do not exactly correspond with any grade of villains in other parts of the world, unless it be the "Larrikins," who once existed in Australia, or the "Short Boys," who flourished in New York thirty years ago. The growth of hoodlumism in this city has been rank and rapid. The origin of the word hoodlum, which has now passed into current use, is somewhat obscure, and although several theories as to the source of the term are affoat. nothing authentic can be ascertained concerning it. The signification of the word, however, is well understood. The hoodlum element first made its appearance in San Francisco in the year 1862, and forming itself into bands composed principally of half-grown boys, has existed and thrived from that day to this, a disgrace to the city and a nuisance to her inhabitants. Since the close of the civil war and the completion of the trans-continental railroad, the ranks of the hoodlum brotherhood have been largely in-creased by arrivals from the Eastern States and foreign countries, until now there are upward of a score of regularly organized gangs, comprising some 500 members, in operation in this city. The members of these gangs are not all criminals, but the leaders are as a rule, while in the ranks are to be found members more or less pessessed of some notoriety, and who

have regular criminal records, The fraternity possess a regular system of PASSWORDS, WHISTLES, AND OTHER

SIGNS. also, a slang dialect, which is usually understood among the veteran mem-bers of numerous bands and not used ordinarily except in cases of emergency, when they do not wish their con-versation to be intelligible to the Po-lice and others not friendly to their interests. The ordinary hoodlum slang phrases are too well known to require repetition, but the alphabet of the language referred to, which is Greek

to the unimidated, is as follows.	2.50
A Name and	Nun
B. Bub G. Santa Company	0
C. Cus P. Dua Q.	Pup
DDua Q	QQ
Read Read RESERVED RE	Rer
Fuf Sollandon	Sus
G Gug T	Tut
G Gug T Hash U	
I rea stavided RII V. Derika Kranton	Vuv
JJag W	allian W.
KKuk X	Trough
K. Kuk X. Lal Y. Lal Y.	Yoke
Mum Z	Zua

In forming words each letter except the vowels, constitute a syllable, and is pronounced as spelled. An example will exhibit the crudity of the method. "Look out for the cop cully," translated into the hoodlum ver-

and brutal in their instincts, and do and brutal in their instincts, and do not appear to possess much of the traditional honor popularly supposed to exist among thieves, since in order to escape punishment, one of them will unhesitatingly betray his companion, and if an individual member chances to seems a rich prize he does not inon such committees and brought to the close, practical consideration of such large interests; acting too under such grave responsibilities! The effect has been very marked in England, into money, when, if so inclined, he will expend a portion of it among the

OF THE VARIOUS HOODLUM BANDS that infest our city the Tar Flat gang is one of the best known. This is composed of some fifteen members, whose headquarters are around the lumber yards at the corner of Main and Bryant street, and the section in which they operate principally is bounded by the wharf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the South, Howard Street on the North, First Street on the West, and the water front on the The conduct of this band since the establishment of a branch Police station at the corner of Steart and Folsom streets is not so bad as it used to be, although a brisk business in stealing is still kept up, and a small skiff, in which to convey away stolen property brought there by accompli-ces, is constantly stationed under the dock near the foot of Main Street, well manned by two or more hoodlum oarsmen. On Main street is a house known to the Police as the "Receiving Ship," a place where stolen goods are received, which is well patronized by the "Tar Flatters." Joseph Dennis, the proprietor, was indicted some months ago for receiving stolen goods, and is now in jail awaiting trial. Near the corner of Folsom and Main streets, within an inclosure formed by the ining the church and the government.

Sect is looked upon, perhaps justly, as very immoral.

But the strangest of all the heresies in figures the value of the watery element to the youth of the country pure-ly for a swimming medium. Diving, tumbling, flopping, floating, like doing the church and the government. tersection of several narrow, dirty alleys, stands a row of dilapidated tenent-houses, the whole being known by the name of "Battle Run." The worship him as God. Placing his bust dwellings referred to are occupied by families belonging to the lower or poorer classes of society, and many of these persons are either known or suspected as the accomplices of the "Tar Flat" thieves, who, when hotly pursued by the officers of the law, seek refuge in the sinuous labyrinth of "BattleRun," and are there succored and concealed by their friends and abettors.

THE HEADQUARTERS of the Telegraph-Hill gang are on the corner of Green and Dupont streets, and it musters upward of twenty members, whose most popular pastimes, when not engaged in the execution of some forbidden prank, consists in getting full of bottled-beer, for which they have a particular weakness, and whiling away the working hours of the day at the game of bars. hours of the day at the game of base-bali. The range of the band is over and about Telegraph Hill, and in common with the Arabs who abide on the several hills in other parts of the of them acquired large fortunes city, they know well the country they inhabit, and are very expert in hiding themselves and eluding detection, climbing over rocks, descending into mountain goats, when alarmed by the

lead honest lives, but a number of notoriously "tough" characters still remain and continue to follow old and vicious habits. Mike Kelly, the reputed captain, is about 18 years of age, short in stature, stoutly built, and light-complexioned. Mike is inclined to be a little fastidious in his toilet, carefully puffs his back hair, which is kept well oiled, and wears a highcrowned hat with a stiff rim, close-fitting, light-colored pants, and a short, dark, sack coat. His brother Pat was lately released from San Quentin. Mike has served one or more terms in the Industrial School or County Jail. His disposition is an ugly one, and he is not averse to a brawl. August Dickinson plumes himself upon the skillful manner in which he can

HANDLE A BA E BALL BAT, and is distinguished for a downcast, guilty look, never glancing squarely at any one, but averting his eyes and gazing at the earth or the clouds. Edward Shetlar, alias the "Rabbit," so called on account of his long ears, is some 18 years of age, tall, slight build, and of a sallow complexion. He dresses ordinarily in dark clothes of a medium quality, and ties a white handkerchief around his neck. The "Rabbit" has twice escaped from the Industrial School and has been "sent up" for burglary. He bears an unenviable reputation, and is now at large. Billy Adams is short and stout, about 19 years of age, and is now confined under a charge of burglary. He is reputed to be an ill-tempered, treacherous thief; gets mad easily, and will fight on slight provocation. As has been stated heretofore, hoodlums, after they have served a short apprenticeship with one of the bands, rarely reform, but now and then there are isolated instances of this kind, as in the case of Joe Kane, who was once identified with the "Beach-Combers," but left the gang about a year ago, and for some time past has led an exem-plary life, and is now employed as conductor on the N. B. and M. Railroad.

Some Russian Protestant Sects.

In 1868 a new sect arose, who felt called by Christ to teach, to suffer, and to build a church. In the midst of winter they broke the thick ice in the Volga, baptised each other in the chilling flood, changed their names, and then held a solemn feast. From that day they have called themselves "Little Christians." They have no priests, and but a slight form of prayer. C. H. Woodman, in Sunday Afternoon. and commenced an active persecution, under which, of course, the sect is rapidly increasing. Soon after another body sprang up—rejecting the established church and forming their own rules of life, which seem to be of a high light. But will be real sympathization of the rules of life, which seem to be of a high light. body sprang up—rejecting the established church and forming their own rules of life, which seem to be of a high order. They call themselves "Helpers;" and the government spies sent to watch them confessed that they never drank, swore, lied, or got into debt. But they preferred family worship to that of the parish or priest, and they would not go to confession. Consequently they suffered perseculand they would not go to confession. Consequently they suffered persecution; which, however, was short, as they are now left unmolested. Still later a sect has appeared in the province of Viatka, where more than twenty different heresies exist. The distinctive article of their creed gave them the unenviable name of "Non-Payers of Rent." Of course it was impossible that they could be kept impossible that they could be kept hidden. When rents became due, forms all the clamor of pagan countries, they refused to pay. The leaders were achs into the peace and light and life of Christian trust.

Not for Christians is it, then, to make ado over this dust "sown in cormake ad

charges still living and is the high priest. He shall ye see Him. was met one night in the woods by a venerable man, who offered him a book to read. Opening it, Tarus Maxim found the message of salvation written in the Slavonic tongue. It commanded the people of God to count themselves and be set apart from the world. It called the National Church the Devil's Church; it spoke con temptuously of saints and angels, and abolished the seven sacraments and the priesthood. Maxim returned to Semenof and preached the new doctrine. He speedily made converts, who counted themselves off and formed the "Secret Semenof Church." They show the bitterest contempt for the Council and the State. While the Orthodox pass by to church on Sunday morning, they shut themselves in their houses and manifest their despite in true Oriental style. Their chief tenet is that man must sin in order to

principle of life not to pay their rent

on an altar, they fall before it in prayer. The worship has to be maintained privately, but they are said to be numerous even in Moscow. They believe that Napoleon is still. alive, that he fled from St. Helena to Central Asia; that he is now dwelling in Irkutsk, near Lake Baikal, on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary; an that he will come forth at the appointed time leading a great army to the overthrow of Russia and o uplifting of his church to glory and power. Busts of Napoleon, indeed, are common in Russian houses, smong all sects and ranks. Even the royal family show great partiality to the likeness of the giant foe.

BRANDY has done everything for the "ancient little city" of Cognac; for that matter grass would grow in its streets if the leading manufacturers were to leave. The latter have many names of Martel, Hennessey, Otard and Dupuy are known the world over. A correspondent relates that brandy men are the feudal lords—the townspeople their vassals. Here and ravines, and scrambling up steep de-clivities, with the ease and rapidity of there in the city and its suburbs, one comes unexpectedly upon princely residences—palaces of stone—surpolice. Many of the boys of this gang are not now so bad as they have been in past times, and of late they have shown some disposition to reform and gardening, lit with gas, luxuriously

furnished; possessing in fact, every comfort that a king could wish for. The Hennessey place, about a quarter of an hour distant from the city's cen-tre, comprises an era of lawn and grove and garden-covering one hundred acres, and the house itself is a marvel of luxury.

Expensive Funerals.

The expense of public funerals has been often condemned. It brings a very heavy burden upon the poor, as especially upon poor widows and orphaned children, that just then, when the stay of the household has been taken, they must incur an additional debt of fifty or one hundred dollars for coffin, hearse and carriages. Certainly we agree that such families ought not to be thus burdened. But how can they, in the first sensitiveness and abandonment of utter bereavement, bear the imputation of any seeming least lack of respect or affection for their dead? The only remedy is that other families in better circumstances shall set the example of simplicity and

There are enough places and times for the rich to display their possessions. Their fine clothes, carriages and houses are not wrong in themselves. If the rich have honestly come by these handsome things and are cor-respondingly lavish in charities and good works, then their luxuries may be a benefit to the whole community and country and a harm or wrong to nobody. But to make such display or expenditure at a funeral is in itself a harm and wrong. Because a funeral is the one place where poor people cannot economize—cannot have moral courage enough to fall much behind the fashion of the times.

The expense of public funerals is not so great an argument against them as their violation of all the truest instincts of our natures. You remember, in that sweetest and most familiar of the Old Testament histories, when Joseph, at Pharaoh's court, made himself known to his brethren, how he first caused every man to go out from their presence. Thus does true manhood or womanhood shun "a scene." And if so of joy or tender affection, how

"Little Christians." They have no safest sympathy. As, once more from priests, and but a slight form of prayer. They reject images, wafers and sacred oil. The government became alarmed pointment to mourn with him and to against you?

And from the New Testament "When Jesus saw the tumult and them that wept and wailed greatly. He put them all out but the father and the mother and said, Why make ye this ado and weep? the damsel is not dead but sleepeth."
"Not dead but sleepeth!" Ah, that

ody of men, who make it the first rinciple of life not to pay their rent harges.

Another new body are the "Chislen-iki," or counters. The founder is

Go, bury thy sorrow
The world hath its share,
Go, tell it to Jesus, Hide it in prayer."

-N. Y. Observer. Going in Swimmin'.

The man who is fit to be considered a cosmopolitan, has known what it was to summer near a lake or stream, and spend delightful hours in the softly enfolding water, with no shred about him, simply meeting nature on qual terms. Those amphibious days nstitute a delightful chapter of reminiscences. Salt-sea baths in clinging and ungainly attire, are well enough as a medicine perhaps, and they will do for that grand majority who have known nothing better; but with all their fashionable surroundings, and the tonic and excitement attendant, they are but a mockery to those whose be saved from sin. This doctrine, of early instincts have been gratified by course, leads to wild excesses, and the contact, with wood-girded lakes or

running streams. tumbling, flopping, floating, like doi-phins on summer afternoons, what a democratic society may be observed always, of course, at a distance-where nature has furnished the conditions for unlimited plunging and primitive navigation. The hoodlum from the tenement house, or the millionaire's son from the mansion on the hill, take no easte distinctions into the water with them, or if they do, no value is attached there. The latter, perhaps, would exchange the softness of his well-groomed skin for the greater free dom of action and facility for subaqueous respiration displayed by his humble associate. They are boys no longer, but little mermen, in an element where the ridiculous exactions and tests of superiority that the fool-ish land lubbers insist upon, do not prevail. Of sensuous delight they are absorbing their fill, and as we think of it, Archimedes could not have been enjoying the bath that nature fur-nished when he left it to rush naked through Syracuse and proclaim the discovery of a great mathematical principle. Abstract philosophy has o place in the reflections of amphibious humanity. The boys and juven-escent men of to-day may have their enjoyment of the natural bath inter-rupted by cramps but never by tham matics.

Russia puts the cost of her late war at something above \$740,000,000, meaning American dollars. She pays high for a war in which, though victorious, she has not been allowed to dictate the terms of peace.

SATURDAY, July 27, 1878.

Republican Nominations.

State.

Governor—CHARLES M. CROSWELL.
Lieutenant Governor—ALONZO SESSIONS.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNEY, Jr.
Treasurer—BENJAMIN D. PRITCHARD.
Auditor General—W. IRVING LATIMER.
Land Commissioner—JAMES M. NEASMITH.
Attorney General—OTTO KIRCHNER.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—HORACE
B. TARBELL.
Member of the State Board of Education (CICO)

Member of the State Board of Education—GEO.

Republican Congressional Convention-Second District.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Second Congressional District, composed of Lenawee Washtenaw, Hillsdale and Monroe Counties, will be held at the Court House in the City of Adrian. Tuesday July 30, 1878, at 11 o'clock A, M. to nominate a candidate for Congress.

This call is made upon the basis of representation adopted by the Republican State Convention of 1878, under which apportionment the several counties will be entitled io the following number of delegates, viz:

Lenawee, 20; Washtenaw, 15; Hillsdale 12; Monroe, 10.

OTIS A. CRICHETT, A. J. DEAN, A. J. DEAN,
Lenawee, Co.
HENRY WALDRON,
'Hillsdale, Co. M. J. NOYES,
Washtenaw Co. Second Congressionsl Committee

THE late school meeting must have impressed every thoughtful citizen with the gard to voting appropriations. The meeting absolutely was in the hands of nontax-payers. Tramps can come in and scat- 3rd commandment. We quote: tered in the audience, and yelling aye with loud voice carry an important appropriation, so can boys do this same thing. This was the case at the last meeting. The appropriation should have been decided by ballot, only tax-payers being permitted to vote.

To our personal knowledge four out of six of the board were opposed to the further appropriation of a dollar, believing that the money on hand ought to construct a building nice enough and good enough, equal to all the necessities of the district. But typed as it were on the toward a propriate language. The speaking in inct is quickened by every mental emotion, and feeling, and the faculty is cultivated by seeking to communicate ideas to others, in all their various shadings or intensity. But just here, while the intellect is busy seeking to find or coin, an appropriate language. The speaking intensity in the speaking all the necessities of the district. But dwellers of the 3rd ward and especially in the immediate vicinity, ought not and in fact don't complain. If the district is will-like hell; we drink like hell; we keep tavern like hell; we drink like hell; we keep tavern what we do it is all done "like hell." Then again, a man is damned righ or damned right o the city there will be no grumbling hereabouts. The building no doubt will be a damned fool, or damned good fellow." fine structure and well adapted to school No matter what his degree of praise or dispurposes, surpassing the former. It cer- praise, he is damned any how. And so we sainly ought, with the money on hand, rearly \$34,000 and \$3,000 in motorial

nearly \$34,000 and \$2,000 in material. upwards, gathered into the card and billiard rooms and waiting for the occasion.

Pernaps ne will be surprised to find his sock of words so meagre. He will cerdiffer of the occasion.

Pernaps ne will be surprised to find his sock of words so meagre. He will cerdiffer of the occasion. It was a humiliating sight to see Woodruff & power of conversation. Perhaps such a It was a humiliating sight to see Woodruff & conversation. Temaps such a a trial may lead him to break off the habit, of using this eliptical language, and seek to recover the use of correct and appropriate I habits which will just as inevitably lead them to the dram-shop as that two and two make four; just as surely constitute our future tramps and communists as that the law pelled to swear instead. of God punishes human transgression. bon to the end, but only through an organi- Mr. Barnes says: zation which will be a permanent blessing to themselves, to their families, and their fellow-men. They will not longer consent to be identified with an institution to which they cannot safely take their sons and advise their neighbor's sons to go. We repeat, more in sorrow than with indignation, that the danger in the way to instituting such a reform as we indicate comes from honest and sincere parties who believe that any evil had better be endured if thereby temperance can be promoted, and thus give their aid, presence, and moral power in perpetuating the evil. And here is just where we take issue with this class, believing that temperance sought to be advanced in this way is too heavily weighted, and cannot the COMMERCIAL, to stimulate, encourage,

tion graphically represented by Malachi?

of temperance work. Woodruff & Co. don't

care a snap of the finger how much good

"For the priest's lips should keep knowledge, and they should seek the law at his mouth: for he is the messenger of the Lord

"But ye are departed out of the way; ye have caused many to stumble at the law; ye have corrupted the covenant of Levi, saith

"Therefore have I also made you con-temptible and base before all the people, according as ye have not kept my ways, but have been partial in the law." In the Democratic Convention, Senator

the exception of a few meaningless, inno- give the public: cent phrases about Hayes' fraudulent title, the platform is essentially Republican. A party that means to beat has some sort of an independent policy. The arraignment Statistics the streets were very uneven, and of Hayes as a failure and a swindle, the when the suburb of Sunday School Statis-Republicans accept. In what particular do tics was reached he fell clear into the Slough the two platforms differ as regards the enunciation of any one principle? The party is some statistics; but the trouble was that ciation of any one principle? The party is some statistics; but the trouble was that all the churches did not send all the statis so deeply in the Republican rut that Barnes, though a good man (no better than Gov. Croswell, however), cannot save it from being beaten by from 12,000 to 15,000.

all the churches did not send all the statistics; and so the clerk had to pull himself out of the Slough by catching hold of the mail bags.

Ye church clerks and Sunday-school sec-

IT was our intention to have been present at the R. C. business meeting July 12, but books, and before finishing the church and the terrible heat and our publication day added to ill health, prevented. A vote was taken upon the exclusion of the card room, etc., and defeated by a few votes, included over against their own proper pariner on in the majority were boys from twelve up. We are credibly informed by witnesses presnt, that Woodruff delivered himself of a beastly harangue. Several have assured us that such a string of profane words of 3. the most disgusting kind as issued from his | 4. By restoration. lips they never before heard. He damned the ministers, church members, and reserved the tallest expletives for the COMMERCIAL. We call to the memory of our cotemporary fact that there needs to be a change in re- his editorial of May 1st. Please see how your teaching and practice jibes. Keep cool this hot weather, and keep in mind the

Profane Explevities .- The moral turpitude of profanity, is not its only evil. The habitual use of profane expletives, and slangy expressions, prevents the acquirement of facility and fluency of expression in appropriate language. The speaking integral is quickened by expression in the speaking integral is quickened by expression in the speaking integral. o slang, and show how all our emotions THE Reform Club business meeting, last week, was well attended, a large number of members opposed to the accessories of vice, language should be enriched, fertilized, idleness, and consequent future ruin of and perfected, are wasted and lost on these the youth of our city under the blessed banner of reform, being present. An effort

Let a man in the habit of using them comwas made to take from the table the pro- pel himself to forego their use, and attempt posed charter, but it was voted down by a lot of boys from twelve years of age and Perhaps he will find himself sorely embarrassed. Perhaps he will be surprised to find his posed charter, but it was voted down by a to fill the blanks thus made in his speech, speech.

Woodruff was unable to use any argument in behalf of his pet evil, and so was com-

WE give below Mr. O. M. Barnes' speech "The wages of sin is death." Sincere re- at the Ingham County Democratic Convenformers—the men who have tasted the bitter tion, as reported by the Lansing Republican. it indulges in sarcastic remarks about the and the gall of drink, like Vaughn, Frazer, Spoor, Vought, Miller, Skinner, Van Cleve, Carr, Gage, and others—refuse longer to train under such evil auspices, or lend their money or presence. It is a pity that any money or presence. It is a pity that any money or presence. It is a pity that any money or presence better things should hedge to dictation, by a large majority, adopted a Greenback platform. The fact is true that Michigan is the embodiment of Democratic financial wisdom. The Jackson Patriot says that the Bourbons rule the party, and "the non-progressive element" dominates. The Adrian Press declares that "the result is a cowardly nonentity." and the gall of drink, like Vaughn, Frazer, This Convention, by a large majority, their attempt to reorganize upon a higher to conciliate the rank and file the masses of and nobler plan. These are the moral he- the party placed a Greenbacker at the head roes, who propose to adhere to the red rib- of the ticket. This is not a winning card.

do not happen by chance. Now it may not be improper to ask why these things have come about. In the first place Congress was dominated over by a class of men who turned the action of the government, both in its largelation and in its eventual depart. in its legislation and in its executive department, in behalf of the great moneyed interest of the country in opposition to the great mass of the country in opposition to the great mass of the people. In behalf of the mon-eyed interests of the country they issued bonds long ago payable in gold, or if you please in coin, gold and silver. They pro-vided that these bonds might be paid for in greenbacks. Now greenbacks at that time were at a discount, so that \$35 in gold would purchase \$100 in gold bonds against the purchase \$100 in gold bonds against the United States. That was the first step. Of course the poor man was not employing his means for the purchase of bonds, and the capitalist received the benefit. We pass permanently succeed—that it must in the very nature of the case, carry away the good in its train and annihilate it. And hence the influence of all good men, and especially the pulpit, should be given in an outspoken manner to eradicate such hindrance, and bring the reform into proper relations to community, on a platform upon which all can stand and work conscientiously, with heart and soul. This has been the aim of heart and soul. This has been the aim of the public credit was strong enough, and there was no good reason for providing that inspire, yea provoke if possible all parties to get upon this broad and enduring platform the public credit," was an act to

strengthen public creditors, and nothing else.
"We pass on a little further. Silver had people dissent and disapprove as long as they give them the weight of their moral influence in the line of their chosen policy.

Can any religious man or woman, much less country. Now it turned out that silver was country. Now it turned out that silver was the Christian pulpit, afford to give a non-protesting approval and stand in the posi-falling in value on account of our great resources in that metal. What did these moneyed men do? They quietly suggested to the government that it would be too bad to allow the patricts who had taken the bonds of the country to accept their pay in silver, which was from five to ten per cent. dis-

count as compared with gold, and Congress readily passed the law demonetizing silver, and providing for the payment of these bonds first in coin and then in gold.

"What next? The bondholder says, 'Now is the time to pass the resumption act, so that patriotism may be represented.'

WE found the following in the package Chandler gave the Democracy an inkling of left us by the Clerk of the Washtenaw Bapwhat he has in store for them next Novem- tist Association, Mr. Frank West. West. ber. He twisted them around his little fin- publish the article that it may help all who ger as the wind does an Autumn leaf. With have this kind of statistical information to

PEGS AND THE THINGS HUNG ON THEM.

The clerk travelled easily over the plain of the Minutes, upon a road of his own

Ye church clerks and Sunday-school secretaries! do ye take this leaf and paste it on the inside of the front cover of your record Sunday-school letters for next year's Association, see to it that all the objects for which you have raised money, all the items of your school, all the items of your church, be put the page. So will ye save much work. In the church letter report:

No. Received. By baptism. 5. By letter.

6. By expulsion. (This By experience. includes "dropped" and "erased from

> 7. By death. 8. Present number.

A row of eight pegs! In the church letter also report the Lord's money under these heads:
1. Church Expenses. (Pastor's salary,

incidentals, repairs, building new church, sheds, or money spent on parsonage.)
2. State Missions. (All money from all sources, including what S. S. may give for this object, and what is raised by children's,

women's, and men's societies.)

3. Foreign Missions. (Same note.)

4. Home Missions. (Same note.) Bible and Publication Society. (Same

Bible Union. (Same note.) Kalamazoo College. (Same note.) Ministerial Education. (Same note.)

Minutes. 10. Other Objects. (Include what is not put under some of the first 9 heads.)

Count your fingers! In the Sunday-school letter report:

1. No. of officers. No. of teachers.

3. No. of pupils. (Count all who come, pig and little, many or few.)

Average attendance.

No. of volumes in library. No. of conversions for the year. Sunday-school collection for the year.

This is the penny collection each Sunday.)
8. Other money raised. (By festivals, entertainments, societies.) 9. Sunday-school expenses. (For books,

papers, printing.)
10. State Missions.

11. Foreign Missions.

12. Home Missions. 13. Other objects. (What is not put upder some of the first 12 heads.)

A baker's dozen! To make things even, add-

14. The full name of the superintendent.

igan will learn their mistake at the polls.

"The wise woman of Medina went long pilgrimages to find the Lord, but in vain. Dispairing, she returned to her dailly duties, and when there engaged, she found the Lord she had elsewhere sought in vain."

THE Saginaw Courier has retired altogether from being an organ, and announces itself no longer a Democratic, but an independent, paper. The Grand Rapids Demoerat has refuctantly hoisted the ticket, but

THE enthusiasm of the Flint Democrat over the Lansing Convention is not absolutely uncontrollable. It remarks:
"Tradition and Gen. Jackson came out ahead at Lansing, and the Democracy of Michigan have yet to learn a great lesson.

"There is a cause for everything. Events to not happen by chance. Now it may not primproper to ask why these things have the platform is in full accordance. The residue of the platform is in full accordance. ance with the wish of the people, all of whom can endorse it, while very many will 'execrate' and 'spit upon' the financial plank. It is a source of pleasure to us to say that many of the honored names who were placed in nomination by the convention do not fully endorse this plank, and are liberal in their views on finance."

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of

FRANKLIN HOUSE, DETROIT. The best hotel in the city for Merchants and Business Men, is now fitted up in good style, and the new proprietor is giving the best accommodations at the lowest prices of any hotel in the city. Of friends and patrons of the House are requested to call and judge for themselves.

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Bucklin's Block, opp. P. O. Baths-Steam, Electrical and Hot Air. Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampoo-ing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold. These and other remdies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys, liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

HEALTH LIFT and LIGHT GYMNASTICS.

and providing for the payment of these bonds first in coin and then in gold.

"What next? The bondholder says, 'Now is the time to pass the resumption act, so that patriotism may be rewarded,' The resumption law was passed in the interest of patriotism, but it ruined the country."

"Bundle Met and multi utility itilities. A thorough gymnastic system for ladies and gentlement in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the strength in three months. Does not fatigue nor exist and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. In proves the circulation. Warms the extremities. In the evening in the evening in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the strength in three hooths. Does not fatigue nor exist and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. In proves the circulation. Warms the extremities. In the evening in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner. Repairing Lament in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the workmanlike manner.

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Wishes to announce to the Ladies of Ypsılanti and icinity, that she has on hand a large stock of Spring

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

In all the new

STYLES AND NOVELTIES of the SEASON. Hair Goods constantly on hand. Combings made to order at reasonable rates. Hair taken in exchange for goods. A full line of

DEMOREST'S PATTERNS. Call and examine our stock. Stamping a specialty, HURON ST. MRS. A. S. H. GOODING.

200 Boxes of

PAPATRIBS A beautiful assortment just re-

ceived from New York at Samson's, from ten cents a box up to fifty cents.

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Beautiful border to match; only one cent a yard.

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Ome and see a Store of living things at the

PEARL STREET,

Next door to P. O. Now just opened. The Green Houses are now ready for visitors, and the good public is invited to call as often it shall suit its convenience. We have constantly on hand a large collection of

FLOWERING AND LEAF PLANTS Cut Flowers, Flower Work for Funersides, you get a handsome present with als, Weddings, &c., made to order. each pound of 50ct Tea or 23ct Coffee Boquets, Baskets, etc., etc. The patpurchased. Opposite the Post Office, ronage of our citizens is respectfully

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Cracked Wheat.

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A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED. I invite the attention of householders

to the above named articles, especially Cracked Wheat and Granulated Hominy as they have not before been introduced here in this form. Please call at No. 15 Congress St. and No. 4 Masonic Block, opposite the depot, and see samples for yourselves. The hygienic benefits of such food should not be overlooked.

Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 21bs. Oat Meal. Granulated Hominy, 15cts. per box, con-

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DRUGS.

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Everything in the Drug line I will sell at the VERY LOWEST Cash

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Attention! Halt! WHERE?

In front of H. HASKIN'S Store at the Depot, Cross St.

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OF ALL KINDS. Would call especial attention to my

TEAS. 3 lbs for \$1.00. FLOUR AND FEED,

No better in the market. It will pay the whole city to try my

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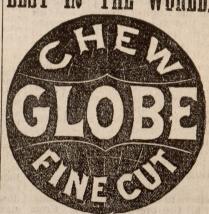
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HALF INCH FOR \$425
FOUR LINES FOR \$240
THREE LINES FOR \$225 For cash payment entirely in advance, five per cent. discount. No extra charge for making and sending cuts. Files may be examined at our office. For catalogue of papers and other information address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.
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\$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges) is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., New York. SATURDAY, July 27, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their Printing to this office.

FOR BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, LET-TER HEADS, ETC. NICELY BLOCKED WITH AND AT ASTONISHING LOW RATES, APPLY heretofore. AT THIS OFFICE.

little time to investigate. A FARMER.

ITEMS FROM THE DEXTER "LEADER."—
John Spoor, of Ypsilanti was in town this

George C. Page entered upon the duties of Justice of the Peace, on Thursday, July 4th, E. E. Appleton's time expiring. Mr. Page has had twenty-eight years' experience in

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "ARGUS."-Ex-Gov. Bagley has presented about thirty volumes to the University library: bographies, histories, works on money, novels,

ticated records.

windsor, Detroit, and Ypsilanti. They had a pic-nic dinner in Relief Park, visited the University, and enjoyed themselves as well as the heat would permit.

Sixty-second anniversary of his married life, as the aged partner of his joys and sorrows still survives him, and is enjoying very good health for one so aged. Six children survive their father's death, namely:

sympathies go out freely to the mechanic out of work and willing to take it at even of this couple. The deceased was a memthe lowest price, and to the honest and willing day-laborer who fails to get steady employment, but to the chronic tramp never. Haskell, on Wednesday afternoon.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "REGISTER." Court opens Thursday, August 1. There are forty insane persons in the

Sheriff Case holds communication between his office and the jail by means of a tele-

phone.

H. C. McDougall, class '77, has been appointed Principal of the High School at Princeton, Illinois.

J Webster Childs, of Augusta, is one of the executive superintendents of the coming State Fair at Detroit.

J. Q. A. Sessions has exchanged his house in the Fifth Word for Press Sancia presents.

in the Fifth Ward for Prof. Sage's property, corner of Williams and Thompson street,

Prof. J. C. Watson has gone to Creston, Wyoming, to observe the total eclipse of

planet supposed to exist between Murcury and the sun. The colored people of this city will hold a grand celebration on Thursday, August 1st, Emancipation Day. Large parties are expected here from Toledo, Detroit, Jackson, Adrian, Ypsılanti and elsewhere. Speeches will be delivered by Daniel Mills and Thomas Crissup, of Detroit, Mr. Holton, of Chatham, Judge Lawrence and Gov. Felch, of this city. The exercises will take place at

the fairgrounds. Early Saturday morning a son of Fred. Rettich went up on the roof of the latter's building to do some painting, when he was attacked by a crowd of swallows and martins, which seemed to be swarming from every direction of the compass upon that peticular spot. Rettich was obliged to re-treat and take shelter. Going below he got his brother, and the two again proceded to the roof, thinking that if attacked again they would together be able to secure a victory. But in this they were mistaken. The birds again attacked them, and in a very short time compelled them to again

Douglas, which was referred to commissioners, has come to a standstill, as Mr. Gibson has refused to serve. As the court will not be convened until August 6th, probably nothing will be done, until that

The city authorities have purchased 300 department. This makes 700 feet of good hose that can be used. A fair start but still more would be acceptable. In Tecumseh the department has 1 500 feet of good to a certain extent Americanized. the department has 1,500 feet of rubber

We notice that several agricultural societies in different parts of the State, are der if I shall find any towns or cities in the offering premiums of furniture to couples Old World fairly completed or finished—

the advanced age of eighty-five years, Rev. Rufus Nutting passed away. The remains were brought to this place on Tuesday and reverbefore in which the mind or imagination for the politic or fine arts than the control of the politic or fine arts than the place on Tuesday and ever before in which the mind or imagination for the politic or in forwards the property of the pick? taken to Lodi cemetery where they were interred close by the place where he passed so many of the useful years of his life, as principal of a preparatory school for stu-

The firm of C. H. Millen & Son, made an assignment Wednesday evening, to John N. and James B. Gott. Amount of assests and liabilities are as yet unknown, but there are on record chattle mortgages to the amount of \$17,400, on the stock of goods and fixtures, also a conditional mortgage. . The firm of C. H. Millen & Son, made amount of \$17,400, on the stock of goods and fixtures, also a conditional mortgage of \$1,200 and as much more as the ing the dome, uttered these memorable less the burden upon the people. If the bonds were subject to local taxation it would for by way of endorsements since it was air."

(pieris rapæ) con be successfully destroyed with hot water. The cabbage plants will bear without injury the water heated to 200 old a degrees Fahrenheit, while even at a few degrees lower in temperature it will kill the worms. The hot water is best applied through the nose of a common watering pot. This method of destruction is easier and more efficient than the use of salt, car-bolate of lime, and other substances which PATENT COVER FOR BLOTTING PURPOSES, have been employed more or less efficiently

Some few months back Tuomey & Gregpatent in their pockets, wanting the far- and in the melee he lost two of his incisors.

mers to compromise, will do well to take a Phis, of course, did not help to place him in a very concilitory mood at the outset, but before leaving he attached a buggy which Mrs. Margaret Foran, wife of Macthew, claimed as her individual property. Mrs. Foran replevind the goods and obtained judgment against Guest for \$5.00 damages and \$10 cost, Constable Manly of this place went up to secure this amount and not finding any property to levy upon, and payment being refused, brought the body of Guest and lodged it in jail, on Monday last. As may well be supposed, this turn in affairs aroused the ire of Constable Guest, and he declares he will arrest Constable Manly and Justice Beahan for treenass.

J. F. Schuh, of the Fourth of July Committee, has paid all bills and reports a balance over of \$13.24. By calling at his store subscribers can draw a dividend of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar.

Judge Lawrence says that Wednesday was the hottest day he has ever experienced in this State, and the "oldest mhabitant" and the state of the care of the county, and amid all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, cleared up a farm of 160 agree.

Dasket and the beauty of the young foliage entwined about it, adopted it in the columns of edifices at Corinth, which was afterwards called Corinthian.

A New Stove Warehouse. was the hottest day he has ever experienced pioneer life, cleared up a farm of 160 acres in this State, and the "oldest inhabitant" can't contradict him from any well authenyears since he sold his farm and removed cated records.

Friday evening last Mrs. A. A. Terry went

to this city, which has since been his home.

In the war of 1812, Mr. Collins shouldered down town for half an hour, and when she returned some petty thief had walked off with a hammock, pillow, and a book belong-

ing to the Ladies' Library. Not a particular third find the deceased lived two days longer, or A large number of colored excursionists until the 16th, he could have celebrated the Farm labor has been in great demand since haying commenced, and harvest hands have been commanding from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day. Yet the tramps go tramping on, begging and stealing, sleeping in fence corners and barns, but refusing to work. Our sympathies go out freely to the machanic great demand from \$2.00 to \$3.00 and George F. Collins at Lansing, begging and stealing, sleeping in fence corners and barns, but refusing to work. Our sympathies go out freely to the machanic great great demand from \$2.00 to \$3.00 and \$3.00 a

Letters from E. Samson-No. 2.

ON BOARD "SUEVIA," Saturday, June 29th, 1878. DEAR COMMERCIAL:

We are new well out at sea, making thirteen miles an hour, with a delightful breeze, a sunny sky, and a smooth sea. It is per-fectly delightful. Very few of the many passengers are sea sick. As for myself, I As for myself, I passengers are sea sick. As for myself, I passed a resolution before leaving home against it. So far I have not ielt the least symptoms of sickness. I take my rations regularly, and, so far as I know, fill the bill. We have a great many pleasant people on board, and as far as our company is concerned. cerned, I am getting on with them comfortably. Miss Rice and Miss Hopkins, and the sun on Monday next. His station is on the Union Pacific railroad, about three hundred miles from Chemana and Target ably. Miss Rice and Miss Hopkins, and Mr. Scott, have been a little indisposed, but are now in a fair way to add dred miles from Cheyenne, and 7,100 feet above the level of the sea. He will devote himself especially to the discovery of the sure we shall all give her many a vote of thanks before our return.

thanks before our return. One must live on board of one of these out-going steamers a few days to comprehend the wonderful contrivances and conveniences for a small world of people, now surrounded with nothing but sky and a blue expanse of waters. I hope we shall fall in with some returning steamer. Anything

for an episode. We are contemplating a Fourth of July celebration on board, with Bret Harte for a "figure head." I think he will draw. Drawing was introduced by the Germans before we left port, and although we probably have plenty of Port on board, it has declined seriously. In other words, it has gone down,

and left a pop behind.

Our vessel is 390 feet long, giving one a good opportunity to "pace the deck." I have paced it many times already, and when at the bow it seems as if I could almost see old England, I am so far away from the stern. I think it quite different from the stern. I think it quite different from the one described by Irving in his "Knickerbocker, and am quite sure there is no poop on board. In my future explorations, if I find one I will recent find one I will report.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER"—
We see that the papers throughout the State are boasting of the number of pounds of wool per head, produced by flocks of sheep in their vicinity. One of the best is a flock of 370, that averaged six pounds and five ounces.

The greatest attraction on board our part of the boat is the fat woman. She turns the scales at 352 lbs. She is 45 years of age and keeps a lager beer saloon in Chicago. They say she draws immensely. For my part I don't doubt it. Brother Jacokes, who was appointed by our Governor to visit the Contennial, and report as to the educational institutions of Germany and other countries. The suit of the University vs. Silas H. institutions of Germany and other countries, has informed us that drawing should be introduced into our common schools, or is practiced already in many schools in Massachusetts as well as in the older countries of Europe. I think this woman should congratulate herself that she is fully up to the

We have made 292 miles in the last 24 hours. So many more miles away from home. Well, I am fairly in for it. I wonwho consent to be married at the County fairs. Why would not something of this kind add to the attractions of our fair. Before the ceremony they could ride around the ring with a blue ribbon in their hair.

On Friday last, in the city of Detroit, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, Rev. Rufus Nutting passed away. The remains to see the remainder of the relation of the remains to see the remainder of the relation of the remains to see the remainder of the relation of the remainder of the relation of the relation of the remainder of the relation of tions are chiefly concerned. I am also much in favor of the rich? interested in architecture, and after viewing

All European architecture, bad and good, old and new, is derived from Greece through Rome, and colored and perfected from the

The Doric derived its name from the Gre-cian colonists of Doris, in Asia Minor. sought that medium height which should give their columns the right proportion to be agreeable to the view, and strong They were also guided by the length of a man's foot, which in those days was about one-sixth of his height.

I will finish what I have to say to-day by relating a little story about the Corinthian Shoot 'em on the spot, and consign 'em to Nagle and his "pickling vat." That is the best disposition to make of the gang of the gang of the best disposition to make of the gang of the gang of the best disposition to make of the gang of th

The proposed building for Sherman S. Jewett & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., which will be commenced immediately, will be on the premises formerly occupied by Dr. Lodge, on Wayne street, between Larned street and Jefferson avenue. In size it will be 53½x106 feet, six stories high above the basement. No attempt at display of architecture will be made on the exterior of the building; it will rather be distinguished by a severe plainess, while it is the intention to have the workmanship and material of the best in every respect, and that the solidity of construction throught shall be unrivaled by any building in the city, and that it shall be fully equal to the task of upholding the great weight of the stoves, tin stock and

The exterior will be faced with pressed brick, with cut-stone water table and sills for the openings, the openings arched and the walls surmounted with a cornice of brick-work and iron. The brick walls, "two feet thick in first and second stories, twenty inches thick in third and fourth stories, and sixteen inches in fifth and six stories, will start upon a massive stone foundation four feet wide, with wide footings. The roof will be covered with double plate tin. Entering the building by double doors

in the centre of Wayne street, the observer will note that the floors are supported by twenty-eight columns in each story, those in the offices in front, in the first story and the show-room of the second story being Corinthian in style, the remainder being in referring our reaners, because we believe in it and

ble. The offices, four in number, adjoining the vestibule, for the resident manager and clerks, will have the partitions formed of of the same, with veneered panels, and the upper portion of the partitions glazed with polished plate glass. Solid bronze knobs and hinges will ornament the doors, Opening from the book knepper's office will be a constant of the partitions formed of the partitions formed of the plate plate announce to then ments that they haven't a grey hair in their heads. It is a pardonable pride, and the world would be better off if there was more of it, for when the aged make themselves attractive to others they are more certain to win and retain the esteem and respect to which a constant of the pride announce to their ments that they haven't a grey hair in their heads. It is a pardonable pride, and the world would be better off in the pride announce to their ments that they haven't a grey hair in their heads. It is a pardonable pride, and the world would be better off in the pride announce to their ments that they haven't a grey hair in their heads. It is a pardonable pride, and the world would be better off in the pride announce to their ments that they haven't a grey hair in their heads. It is a pardonable pride, and the world would be better off in the pride announce to their ments that they haven't a grey hair in their heads. It is a pardonable pride, and the world would be better off in the pride announce to their heads. feet thick, and provided with the best style of door, made by the Detroit Safe Company. Accessory to the offices and toilet rooms, provided with the latest plumbing arrangements. In the rear of the offices is the shipping-room, 30×75 feet, with two double doorways open to the alley; and at the rear end two elevator platforms carrying goods to or from basement and upper floors. One of these will be a combination caloric and hydraulic elevator, and the other a hand-power hoist, both made by the How-ward Iron Works of Buffalo In the sec-ond story, reached by an easy stair from the vestibule, is the show-room, where will be the public display of the firm's goods.

At the rear end of the building are stairs from basement to the upper floor. The ruling idea in the design of the building is that it shall fully meet the purpose for which it shall be used; to this end it has been modeled after the extensive warehouse of the firm in Buffalo, with some inprove-The offices and show rooms will be patterns of elegance, the finest in the State patterns of elegance, the lines in the State if not in the country, and the whole building one of convenience and stability. The drawings were prepared by C. K. Porter, of Buffalo, under Mr. Jewett's direction. The building will be errected under the supervision of Charles H. Marsh, architect, of this city. The building is to be complete for occupation prior to the coming State Fair.—Detroit Free Press, June 2, 1878.

From The Post and Tribune:

It is stated that a large number of government bonds were sold for 40 and 60 cents on a dollar. Is it to be understood that this rate was 40 and 60 cents in gold, or dollars for dollars in greenbacks, that were worth only 40 and 60 cents in gold? H. D. PLATT.

Yours, Ypsilanti, July 2, 1878. The bonds were sold during the war for greebacks at the face value of both. So low was the national credit then, that high rates of interest were necessary to secure their sale on these terms. Most of the bonds sold at those rates have been paid

off and distroyed. From The Post and Tribune. Just now there is a great deal of dissatis-faction on the part of many of our citizens at the injustice that is being done by exempting Government bonds from taxation.

interested in architecture, and after viewing St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and St. Peter's in Rome, I shall probably exclaim, as did the old darkey after the lamented Linear than the bright of the line of the lamented Linear than the bondholders control the country in their architecture.

Every citizen of the United States is interested in the rate of interest that we pay on There is also one of \$5,000 on I understand that whatever there is in ar- at the low rate of interest that is now cur- all first-class dealers.

household furniture. We are informed by one of the assignees that the resourses will equal the liabilities. chitecture fair or beautiful is imitated from nature or natural forms. All building, therefore, shows man either as gathering or borrow money at least two per cent less The Corunna American gives the follow-governing; and the secrets of his success than it otherwise could, and all the people recipe: "The green cabbage worm are his knowing what to gather and how to of this country are benefited to that extent. But suppose the bonds were not exempt from local taxation, who would be benefited? Not the farmer, for they, as a rule, do not and colored and perfected from the invest their surplus earnings in this way. The history of architecture, therefore, is nothing but the tracing of the vari- fifty would ever recieve a dolar of taxation ous modes and directions of this derivation, from this source. This rule would apply In regard to the different orders of architecture, nominally five, there are in reality out the country to almost as great extent. only two. The Doric and Corinthian orders are the basis and roots of all others in Euthis country are held by Eastern capitalists ropean building. There never can be any more until doomsday. On one of these orders the ornament is convex, for instance of cities would certainly have their taxes Some few months back Tuomey & Gregory, of Dexter, sued Matthew Foran, of
Webster, for a store account amounting to
the Prospyterian Church last Sabbath.

The gate perty starting out with an old
patent in their pockets, wanting the form.

WATSON SYNDER. Ypsilanti, July 1, 1878.

Our correspondent puts in effective form tion to be agreeable to the view, and strong a phase of the bond taxation question that enough to sustain the front of an editice. which it is entitled .-

> -Beautiful Helen no doubt had a fine complexion, but it is more than doubtful

> QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina.' at the same price?"

> > MARRIED.

MOORE—MERRIAM. At Middleton, Mass., June 27th, by the Rev. Lucien H. Frary. Charles Moore, of Ypsilanti, and Miss Alice Williams, daughter of Jas. N. Merriam of Middleton.

Local and Special Notices.

Lost.

July 23rd, Gold Ear Ring with Carbuncle setting. Reward offered by leaving at COMMERCIAL Office.

But health is happiness. If you have a had Cold or Cough use Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup, it will cure you. 25 cents a bottle, large size 50 cents. Sold by COUNTRY GIRL

A Wrote to her lover: "Now George don't fail to be other hardware that will be placed upon its at the singing school to-night." George replied that 'In the lexican of youth (Webster's unabridged) there is no such word as fail," The same is true of Smith's saleratus made by the new process. Biscuits made with it are always light, sweet and

HENRY S. SMITH & CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

DR. MARSHALL,S LUNG SYRUP

Has eminently proved to be a safe, reliable and cheap remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Try it. Price

can conscientiously and heartily recommend it. We The vestibule at the front enterance, 10 refer to Hall's Hair Renewer. We remember many x 12 feet in size, is to be flored with mar- cases in our midst of old and middle aged people who ing from the book-keeper's office will be a burthen of well spent years entitles them. Try fire-proof vault, with walls two and a half Hall's Hair Renewer if age or disease has thinned or whitened your locks and you will thank us for our

On Saturday, July 18th, between Sheldon's corners and Huron Street of this city, a pair of gold bowed spectacles in case. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at this office.

DROPOSALS WANTED,

Proposals will be received till August 15, 1878, by the Ypsilanti Paper Co., for FISH WAYS.

One at our dam in this city, also one at our dam in town of Superior. Foundation to be constructed of Of friends living and especialpiling or concrete, sufficient to stand the ice and nigh water of winter and spring. The FISH WAYS to be constructed on plan now on file in the City Clerk's office, and Town Clerks of Superior. The whole to be subject to the approval of the Supervisors of Washtenaw Co., the State Fish commissioners and this company. The right to reject any or all bids is of pleasure, and in the latter reserved. Ypsilanti Paper Co.,

by CLARK CORNWELL, Sec'y. Ypsilanti, July 8, 1878.

MRS. J. O. CHAPMAN,

Formerly Miss Emily Keizer, is now ready to do dence 53 Adams Street.

500 DOLLARS TO LOAN, Call at this office.

PRANK SMITH

Does not keep lumber wagons, but he has the oth er kinds, and Travelling Baskets, Bird Cages, and nearly everyting else, at lowest prices.

THOSE FIVE CENT CIGARS

bring a man home early at night, and gets the hired girl up early in the morning are found only at Frank Smiths Emporium. TAKE NOTICE,

That E. ELLIOTT is still on Huron St. and is prepared to Clean, Repair and dye Gentlemen's Cloth

ing. Remember the place, Opp. Fireman's Hall. Residence of Cross St. west, near Catholic Church. THAT "THAT GOOSE"

May wave long on Huron St. I respectfully invite

my friends to pass not to the right or left, but bring their dress and business suits to me and I will cut and make them up neatly and with dispatch. 744-1y RICHARD MILLER, Ypsilanti.

HAPMAN'S CELEBRATED RAIL-WAY PITCHING APPARATUS Will unload a ton of Hay in 5 minutes. Offered to farmers on trial and warranted to prove satisfactory or no sale. For sale by FRANK CLARK,

FOUNTAIN

Fine Cut Tobacco is made from the most choice be imposible to place them on the market selection of leaf and is the best. Try it. For sale by "MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER,"

To all who wish anything in the line of Alapacas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Cashmeres, Jaconets, Victorias, Wainsooks, Piques, Linens, Napkins, and Damasks, it will pay you to call and examine Goods and Prices, as we will not be undersold. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,
Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours

8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

FIRE, FIRE."

ringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs and Rushes are of the latest styles and designs. Please call and examine, we will guarantee prices.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO. MRS. PARSONS

Our line of Notions, such as Ribbons, Ties, Laces

Takes this opportunity to thank her appreciative patrons for past favors, and also to say that while the Ladies and Gentlemen are securing spring wardrobe fashionable dresses, etc., she has secured correspond ng attractions for her gallery, enabling her to take ictures with all the modern improvements, including scenic back grounds, and other accessories. Call and see my specimen pictures. "LADIES, LADIES,"

Haye you seen our One Dollar Corset, they cannot be beaten, and our One Dollar Kid Glove is the boss and those Fifty cent Two Button Kid Gloves are giving complete satisfaction.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO. WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY REPAIRER and CLEANER. Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery t the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

Have a full line of Clothes and Clothing, also a ew assortment of Carpets and Oil Clothes latest patterns and designs. Please remember that we do not intend to be undersold, as to quality of goods and E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

VPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

YPSILANTI, July 26, 1878. Apples, per bbl, \$1.00@\$1.50. APPLES—Dried,4@5 BUCK FLOUR-@\$3.00. BEANS-60@1.10 BUTTER-10. Corn—38@40c per bu. CHICKENS—Dressed 5@7c. CHICKENS—Live, 4c. DRESSED Hogs, \$3.75@4.00 Eggs—Command 8@9c. HAY-\$8@10 perton according to quality. HIDES-@5c. Honey-In cap, 20c@00. Hams—9@10c. Lard—The market stands at 8@9c. Onions-90 c per bbl. OATS, NEW, 25@28 PORK—In bbl.—\$10.00@\$10.50

POTATOES—40. New 50. TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75@\$0.00 TURKEYS-Live, 7c. @8c WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.00.
'' No. 1 —90@1.00.
'' RED — 1.00. BUCK WHEAT-\$0.50.

Woor-25@30

PAINTING !

A GOOD LIKENESS IN DURABLE

OIL COLORS

ly of departed dear ones, is a constant, unalloyed well spring case a consolation and comfort.

Dress Making or Plain Sewing by the day. Resi. years, and study of the first masters enable me to confidently assert my ability to please in the painting of a perfect likeness.

REFERENCES:

That took the premium at the World's Fair; that Lovers of Art in Detroit as a whole. Dr. Cocker, - - Ann Arbor. C. R. Pattison, - Ypsilanti.

W. B. Conely,

Teacher in Painting in the Detroit Female Seminary. Studio at the Seminary, Congress St.

NEW!

C. H. Fargo & co.'s Box Tip Shoes. C. H. Fargo & Co.'s Box Tip Shoes.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s Box Tip Shoes.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s SOLE LEATHER TIP SHOES.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s SOLE LEATHER TIP SHOES.

C. H. Fargo & Co.'s SOLE LEATHER TIP SHOES

COME AND SEE THEM. 3 COME AND SEE THEM. COME AND SEE THEM.

Try them once, and you will surely buy them again.

FOR SALE BY

HEWITT & CHAMPION

GET YOUR MEALS AT

RICE'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE Formerly National Dining Rooms,

126 JEFFERSON AVENUE, Where you can get first-class Meals and Lodgings at the lowest possible rates. Single Meals or Lodgings, 30cts. Four Meals or Lodgings \$1. Day Board per week \$3.50 Dippers a president. week \$3.50. Dinners a specialty, and ready at 11:36 sharp. Special rates to Church Excursion Parties. 744

WIRE WORK! WIREWORK! Wire for Office and Counter Railing, Wire Signs and Banners, Crimped Wire Window Guards, Wire

work of every description at CHARLEMAGNE CLARK'S Wire Works, 220 Congress St., Detroit, Michigan. Send for prices. 744-756 Music Teachers, Cheristers, Organists,

And all Professional Musicians, are invited to improve a portion of their Summer Vacations in examining the large number of useful Music Books, prepared by Oliver Ditson & Co. especially for their use. Examine L. O. Emerson's new "ON-WARD," (\$7.50 per dozen); his best book for Singing Schools. Also his new "Church Offer-

ing," (\$12 per dozen), a splendid Anthem Book. Also his "Sacred Quartettes," (2.00). My experience of many Examine our Choruses, Glees, Four-Part Songs, &c., in Pamphlet Form. (5 to 10 cts each), very extensively used by Choirs, So-

cieties, &c. Catalogues furnished. Examine Johnson's New Method for Thorough Base, (\$1.00), the best Instruction Book for learning to play Chord Music in Psalm Tunes, Glees, &c. Also his Chorus Choir Instruction Book. (\$12 per doxen), a very complete manual and class book. Worth careful study. The above and a multitude of other convenient and useful books, may be seen at the stores of OLIVER DISSON & Co., in Boston, New York and Philadelphia; Lyon & Healy, Chicago; Newhall at Cincinnati; Sherman, Hyde & Co., Sanfrancisco, and with all prominent dealers throughout the country.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE TRADE MARK, Is especially rec-TRADE MARK, ommended as an



OVERSAL LASSI-ARCE TAKINGS TUDE, PAIN IN THE BACK, DIMNESS OF VISION, PREMATURE OLD AGE, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire
to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at 12
per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sentiby
mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO. No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICE. Sold in Ypsilanti by Frank Smith; and y all druggists everywhere. 742-784

COMMERCIAL

YPSILANTI, JULY 27, 1878.

The Democratic editors say it was Grant who made Hayes possible. Well, it is Hayes who has made Grant possible again.—[Springfield Union.

The Republicans of Alabama issue an address announcing that they will make no nominations for State offices, being thoroughly convinced that, were they to take part in the election, their votes would not be counted.

Philadelphia North American: The Philadelphia North American: The business of setting up Grant as a candidate for the Presidency, in order to make use of the third term scare for political capital against the Republican party, goes on in lively style in consequence of the failure of the Potter investigation. investigation. This performance is occasionally varied by a war-dance over the renomination of President

The branch of the Potter committee at New Orleans is bringing out considerable information on disputed points. The testimony shows that D. A. Weber did not sign the Anderson agreement, but that one J. W. Jones forged Weber's name, and that Anderson went before Notary Seymour to have the certificate attached, because Seymour was not particular about conmour was not particular about contents or parties.

Secretary Sherman has now \$197,-000,000 of coin in the treasury. If we deduct the \$30,000,000 of interest due, we have left \$167,000,000, applicable to the redemption of \$49,000,000 of coin certificates and \$346,000,000 of greenbacks. If we regard these two forms of paper as one, we can say that the treasury has \$167,000,000 of gold wherewith ury has \$167,000,000 of gold wherewith to redeem \$392,000,000 of paper. This is about 42 per cent of reserve against the liability. With the greenback within ½ of 1 per cent. of par and the secretary still accumulating gold, and the course of trade strongly in our favor, we may regard the gold premium as a very fleeting thing and quite likely to disappear within the autumn.

It certainly should disappear some weeks before the date set by the law for resumption. The specie movement for the past fiscal year will show a very insignificant net export,—less than \$2,000,000, against a production for the year of \$45,000,000 in gold alone and as much more in silver.

"HARD TIMES."

OVER PRODUCTION AND EXTRAVA-GANCE THE CAUSE—THE REMEDY.

It is constantly charged by the Democratic press and by Democratic orators that upon the Republican party rests the repsonsibility for the present stagnation of business and the consequent deplorable condition of the workingmen. They assert that all the business and financial ills which afflict us have been brought about by class legislation, by contraction of the currency, and by the passage of the resumption act. For political effect these charges are falsely and pertinaciously made; the destitution and suffering of the beging class is widely exaggerathe laboring class is widely exaggera-ted, and thus fuel is added to the flame of Communism which threatens to devastate the land. The Hon. Galusha

a definite time for the resumption of specie payments, for that was not done until 1875, two years after the crash. Nor could its real cause have been a lack of sufficient circulating medium (called money), for the volume of that in 1873-4 was greater than at any pre-

vious period.

In 1862 the paper circulation (all State bank) was \$238.671,218. Adding the gold and silver coin in the country at that time, estimated at \$100,000,000, would make the entire circulating medium for the whole country in 1862 \$338,671,218, or, in found numbers, \$340,000,000. The circulating medium, confisting of legal tenders, fractional currecy, and national bank notes was

.oO sh usali	Legal	Fractional	National
	Tender.	Currency.	Bank.
1870. 750.	356,000,000		\$296,205,446
1871	356,000,000	39,995,089	318,265,418
1872rol. dood Asad			386,289,285
1873	278 401 709	45,722,061 48,544,792	341,320,256 331,193,159
1874	382 000 000	46,390,598	314,979,451
1875. doce-	371 827 220		292,011,575
1877	366,055,084		
7011		The state of the s	

So the total circulating medium, issued in place of fractional currency. or the gold coin in the country, was:

\$758,000,000. How, then, is it possible that the crash of 1873 could have 1873, and in either year more than twice as much as in 18622.

If neither the fixing of a time to re-

sume nor lack of circulating medium caused the crash and consequent stagnation in business, then to what is that result due? It came because production in every branch of industry, except agriculture, had reached a point beyond the capacity of the people to consume. The ability to buy and the ability or capacity to consume are two The ability to buy depends upon the general prosperityupon an active, constant demand and rupter a by that; but the ability or capacity to consume has its limits beyond which anything. He may waste and destroy lic enterprises. The stagnation in almost without limit, as in case of business thus caused has forced honest war; but he cannot consume even in and willing labor to beg its bread.

wasteful extravagance beyond a certain limit. In 1873, as a people, we had reached that point. Take in illustration the construction of railroads and the production of iron and anthra-

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

For four years, 1865 (close of the war) to 1868 inclusive, we built 8,317 miles of railroad, which included nearly all of the Pacific Railroad and its branches. The next four years, 1869 to 1872 inclusive, we built 24,305 miles, and for the next four years, including 1876, there were only 8,866 miles built, a difference of 15,499 miles in four years. There were in 1873, in the United States, 70,651 miles of railroad, which had cost almost \$5,000,000,000, more than half of which amount returns nothing to the investors. Our railroad system had then been extended till there was on an average one mile of railroad to every 575 persons. All experience in railroading wherever the experiment has been tested proves that for a railroad to pay anything there must be on an average to the mile not less than 900 persons tributary to the business of the road. In England the average to the mile is 1,916, and in France 2,940; and yet but few of their railroads pay. Railroad building in this country, therefore, ceased, in 1873, from sheer exhaustion in that line of development, having locked up in unproductive investment over \$2,000,000,000. Its stoppage, in addition to leaving unemployed the labor that had been engaged in the preceding four years in building 24,000 miles of road, put an end for the time being to the great demand for iron, and with it the great demand for coal. and with it the great demand for coal.
Hence came the necessity for the reduction in the force as well as the price of labor in all three of these great branches of industry.

The production of pig-iron in the United States in 1870 by the returns of the Steel and Iron Association brought on by overtrading and excessions.

of the Steel and Iron Association) was 1,865,000 tons, and of rolled iron the same year, 1,325 000 tons. In 1873 the product was 2,868,000 tons of pig-iron, and 1,966,445 tons of rolled iron. The foreign importation of pig-iron in 1870 was (coin valuation) \$2,509,280, and of rolled iron \$14,149,085, and in 1873 it was \$13,847,281 of pig-iron and \$27,218,258 of rolled iron. Thus from 1870 to 1873 the home product of pig and rolled iron was almost doubled and the foreign importation almost trebled. The increase in the production of iron in one year from 1871 to 1872 was greater than for the ten preceding years, and with the stoppage in railroad road building it was of course far beyoud the capacity of the people to con-

PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE COAL. The aggregate production of anthracite coal in 1870 was 15,552,380 tons, and in 1873 it was 21,689,950 tons. The increase in the production for one year (1871 to 1872) was 5,136,486 tons; being an increase in this one year equal almost to the entire increase of production for the ten years preceding 1870. The aggregate production in 1874 was 1,880,885 tons less than in 1873, and the aggregate production in 1876 was almost 1,000,000 tons less than in 1874.

To mine anthracite coal and distribute to the consumer requires, on an average four days' work per ton. The production of 1874 would, therefore, require 7,523,540 days less than the production of 1873, and a correspond-ing reduction for the lessened product of 1877. In the production of iron, it known to commerce; that this country of 1877. In the production of iron, it is estimated that five days' work, on an average, are required to produce a ton of iron, including the labor of mindevastate the land. The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, in a recent letter discussing the question, "What makes so many tramps?" thus clearly and succinctly states the true reason for the "hard times:"

What caused the crash, as it was called, of "873, which to sogreat an extent prostructed all branches of industry and in its effects filled the land try, and the land try, and the production of anthratic land try, and the production of the production of this single at the production of the production of this single at the production of the production of the production of this single at the production of the p

beyond the capacity of the people to consume. For there can be no question that the ability to buy in 1873, the year of the crash, was as great as in any preceding year. War consumption and war destruction gave the first impulse to enlarged production and increased the demand and enhanced the price of everything. An expanded currency of irredeemable paper (made necessary by the war) stimu-lated a spirit of wild adventure and an unparalleled extravagance in the habits

The importation of foreign merchandise in 1870 (gold valuation) was \$435,958 408, or at the rate of \$11.30 per capita of population, and in 1872 the imports were \$626,595,077, and in 1873 they were \$642,126,210, or at the rate of \$16.05 per capita, being 65 per cent. greater than the average for the twelve years immediately preceding The amount per capita of for eign imports for twenty years preceding 1870 never exceeded \$10 a year. The importation of foreign merchan-dise (coin valuation) for four years, without the silver coin that has been 1871 to 1874 inclusive, were \$2,356,361. 313, an amount exceeding the present

The entire circulation in 1870 was, in round numbers, \$682,000,000; in From 1850 to 1860, by the census 1873,\$745,000,000, and in 1874 if was returns, the improved lands in face of the control of the c ing were increased 50,078,106 acress being at the rate of 45 per cent. for the been produced by a lack of sufficient circulating medium, when there was 63,000,000 more in 1873 than in 1870, and \$13,000,000 more in 1874 than in of acreage in farms from 1850 to 1860 was 45 per cent., it only increased to 1860 Ther cent. from 1860 to 1870.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, ST. The municipal indebtedness of the country in 1875 was over \$1,000,000,000; more than half of which was contracted between 1865 and 1874. As a people, for years, we spent more than we earned. Human ingenuity has never yet been able to devise a scheme by which an individual, or an association of individuals, whose expendi-tures exceed their income, if continued, could be saved from final bank-

by production beyond the capacity of it is impossible to go, no matter what consumption, filled the land with unmay be the ability to buy. It is utteremployed labor, while extravagance ly impossible for an individual to con-unprecedented, in creating indebtedmore than a certain amount of ness, crippled all individual and pub-

private trusts, thus restoring confidence, and securing a faithful collection and honest disbursement of public and private revenues, and next a rigid economy in private and public expenditures. The wastes of war and the prodigal expenditures of peace must be re-earned in order to restore the country to its old prosperity and renewed growth in wealth and power.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Michigan, after twenty-four years of unbroken control of the State government in all its departments, invite the most rigid scrutiny into the manner in which their great responsibilities have been discharged, and we point with satisfaction and pride to that faithful regard which has been evinced by the State administration for the happiness and secur-ity of our citizens, the prosperity of the commonwealth, and the maintenance of

public faith.

Resolved, That while we entertain an Resolved. That while we entertain an undoubting faith that in the honest judgment of mankind the past record of the Republican party will furnish, both in its patriotism and achievements, some of the most illustrious pages in our national history, we pledge to the future an unfaltering fidelity to the just and humane principles which in times of great public extremity inspired and created it; and we recognize among the sacred obliand we recognize among the sacred obligations of a Government founded on those principles the duty of securing to all its citizens a free and untrammeled exercise of the right of suffrage and of protecting every man and woman from whom it claims allegiance in the peace-

are recovering from the long depression brought on by overtrading and excessive speculation, and on the certainty that this recovery is to be made enduring by the resumption of specie payments, now happily within immediate reach, and certain to be accomplished without shock either to industry or commerce, that in finencial as wall as other matters. that in financial, as well as other matters, "the world is governed too much," and the pressing need of the time is stability upon which to build confidence, allowing the natural laws of trade to assume their healthful operation; and that, in com-mon with the best intelligence of all parties, we rejoice in the early adjournment of Congress and the respite it will afford from the reckless and mischievous schemes of ignorant legislators, made formidable by the despotism of a cau-

formidable by the despotism of a caucus.

We denounce repudiation in every form and repudiators in every disguise. We regard the plighted faith of a community as binding upon all its members, and the tailure to fulfill a public obligation as a stain upon both public and private honor; and we insist that the debts of the nation shall be paid with the same fairness and integrity with which an honest man seeks to pay his individual liabilities.

We assert that no prosperity can be real and durable that is founded on a fictitious standard; that the value of paper currency, whether issued by government or by banks, is derived from its "promise to pay" and the credit that promise is worth; that the full benefits of such a currency cannot be realized unless it is convertible on demand into gold and silver; that a circulation of paper and coin interchangeable at par known to commerce; that this country is too great to submit to a subordinate place among commercial nations, and its people too honest to be content with unredeemed and irredeemable promises; and in the name of all the producing classes and of every honest workingman, we demand a currency

proclaimed in the platforms, resolutions, publications, and speeches of the so-called National Greenback party, and the various socialist and communistic organizations and their advocates throughout the land, which, if adopted as the policy of government, must bring disaster and ruin to business, discredit and dishonor upon the vation, and tend in a high degree to subvert many of those princi-ples which we regard as fundamental in the structure and support of free government, and the Republican party will meet all these doctrines and tendencies with the most prompt, vigorous and un-

with the most prompt, vigorous and un-compromising opposition.

Resolved, That the question of the election of the present incumbents of the office of President and Vice President was finally settled by the Forty-Fourth Congress, and any ottown of the Congress, and any attempt to reopen on any pretense whatever is fraught with danger to republican institutions: and the Republican party of this State will maintain with inflexible firmness their right to the exercise of the functions of their respective offices until terminated in a constitutional manner. Resolved, That the administration of

he solved, That the administration of Gov. Crosswell has been prudent, wise, honest and economical, and that he is entitled to the cordial respect and confidence of the people of Michigan.

O. M. BARNES' WAR RECORD.

HIS VIGOR AS A COMPROMISER IN 1863 -SOME POINTS FROM ONE OF HIS

LEGISLATIVE SPEECHES.

from the Lansing Republican RTIME NEAS face the obloquy of its traitorous record. Further than this, whenever a platform refrirer than tins, whenever a platform is adopted it unblushingly refers to its "time honored principles," and Mr. Barnes never lets an opportunity pass without alluding to "those patriotic men in Congress," many of them the same rebels with whom he was so willing to compromise in 1822. willing to compromise in 1863.

In that memorable year the Legislature of Michigan was called on to take decided action in reference to the vigorous prosecution of the war. Excitement was intense, and some of the rampant Democrats aired their secesold Representative Hall would be a millions more. scene of bloodshed. Mr. Barnes was terests of the Democratic party were to be advanced by so doing. It was during these scenes when Pratt of density of which their treatment Hillsdale and others talked traitorous sentiments that Mr. Barnes made his famous "soft-shell" speech, which was clothed with labored plausibility, but possessed the same the same persons, and what plausibility, but possessed the same the same persons, and what plausibility, but possessed the same the same persons, and what speech, which was clothed with labored plausibility, but possessed the same traitor their treatment and increase the cost of running the Government machinery. If the penson laws are not liberalized we made the expression "the iconoclastic expect a rapidly descending scale of expenditures for this purpose; but the penson laws reported to the House an increase of indications are that the pension laws

The first remedy for the existing amount of virus that the average Demstate of things is fidelity to public and ocratic speeches of the time contained. ocratic speeches of the time contained. Although professing a wonderful mount of love for the Union, and in the face of Rosecrans' victory over Bragg, at Stone River, he used these words: "I tell you, sir, the sense of the loyal men of the nation is, that honorable terms of compromise would be the most agreeable to the whole na-tion." Mr. Barnes also declared that both the North and the South must consent to terms of accommodation, some day, it this war is ever ended, and the Union preserved." From a Democratic standpoint, such a course may have looked patriotic to Mr. Barnes, but to the soldiers who were holding but to the soldiers who were holding those truly "patriotic men" at the point of the bayonet from breaking up the Urion, it had the dark shade of treason. It was just such treasonable compromise talk as this that caused Gen. Rosecrans, after the battle of Stone River, to say, "I am amazed that anyone can think of compromise on any terms. He who entertains this sentiment is fit only to be a slave: he sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is, moreover, a traitor to his country, who deserves the scorn and contempt of all honora-ble men." These were the sentiments of as brave a Union general and fighting Democrat as ever went into the war. At that time be also declared that these "Northern peace Democrats (compromisers) will lick the boots of Southern thieves and liars, who will turn around and kick them." At the time Mr. Barnes talked compromise with traitors, they were fighting like demons, disregarding flags of truce and all the laws of civilized warfare.

Let it not be inferred that Mr. Barnes' utterances has no supporters. Every copperhead who wanted to see the South victorious read that speech with delight, and a great many thousand copies were circulated as a Demo-cratic campaign document. The De-troit Free Press called attention to this speech editorially and said: "We hope that every Democrat will not only read this speech, but furnish a copy

to his Republican neighbor, and ask him to read it also."

The Detroit Advertiser and Tribune in aluding to Mr. Barnes' speeca and those made by Messrs. Morton and Pratt, said: "We wish they could see themselves as the honest, untram-meled masses see them—sputtering meled masses see them—sputtering partisan demagogues, who, ostensibly, would rather see the country go to ruin than they should forego a political advantage. They this day occupy a position of hostility to the Government, and the course they are pursuing is calculated to and does encourage the wealling while it daysesses partiets. rebellion, while it depresses patriots at home and invites interference from abroad. The children of these men will yet blush for their misdeeds.'

So much for compromise. Mr. Barnes' opposition to emancipation as a war measure was most strenuous, and he supported Morton's resolution which declared that the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln was unauthorized by the Constitution and calculated to unite and exasperate

tors. We appeal to the patriotic men of Michigan, who stood shoulder to shoulder in defending the nation against rebels and compromise Democrats, to refrain from placing in the highest office in our commonwealth a man who was willing to treat with traitors who stood with drawn swords demanding the nation's life, and who has given no evidence as yet that he has rejected the dangerous sentiments which he so zealously upheld in the hours of our country's greatest danger.

Democratic Sham Economy.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES FOSTER, OF OHIO, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRE-SENTATIVES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1,

Mr. Foster . Mr. Speaker, two years ago, at the close of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, the Democratic majority claimed to have reduced the Appropriations for the expenses of the Government by the sum of \$30,-000,000, or, to be exact, \$29,944,251.86, as stated by Mr. Randal, the then chairman of the Committee on appropriations. This claim of Democratic economy was made by every speaker of the party on the stump, and by the Democratic press without exception.

I had the honor of submitting to the House, on the 14th of August, 1876, a carefully prepared review of this claim, and was able to show conclu-sively that it was without foundation. I then estimated the reduction and postponements at \$23,000,000, and this sum would be fargely reduced by deficiencies which the present Congress would be compelled to supply. I showed by a table printed with my

remarks that the Republicans had reduced the expenses of the Government each year save one since 1868, when they had reached their maximum, down to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and that the reduction for the year 1876 was over

\$16,123,000. General Garfield, then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made the statement that reduction of expenditures would continue for six years. Democratic party still lives, and just so long as it has an existence it must face the obloquy of its traitorous record. Further than this whenever a platform 1866 that the appropriations for the 1866 that the appropriations for the next year ought to show a reduction of twelve or fifteen millions; to this end the Republican members of the committee faithfully applied them- of reform. The sham and fraud was selves. Mr. Randall at the same time claimed that the reduction ought to reach forty millions, and accordingly reported bills showing nearly that amount of reduction; to be exact, he stated it at \$38,910,984 29. He claimed, August 14, 1876, that if the Democrats could have their way they would make this reduction of \$40,000,000, and would sion sympathies in such a manner follow it the succeeding year with a that at one time it was thought that further reduction of ten to twenty follow it the succeeding year with a

The tables that he [Mr. Randall] a member of the house, and was even and his friends prepared at that time then an adept in straddling several were given out for the purpose of dehorses at one time if the political in- ceiving the public. I say this deliberately, making due allowance for the ordinary expenses of the Govern-their ignorance of the subject, the ment we will be compelled to gradu-

more than \$12,000,000 over the amount | will be amended in such a way as to reported by them for the years 1877 and 1878, exclusive of deficiency bills. Including the deficiency bills, the excess over 1876 is nearly \$25,000,000.

TABLE I .- Comparison of appropriation bills as reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations for the years 1876 and 1878:

Title.	1876.	1878.
Military academy Fortifications Consular and di-	\$231,241 00 315,000 00	\$272,155 00 275,000 00
Navy Post-Uffice	922,847 50 12,808,655 40 32,169,109 00	1,0°8,935 00 14,038,684 00 33,286,373 00
Pension	29,533,500 00 3,905,771 27 23,155,077 12 13,009,807 61	29,371,574 00 4,709,475 70 26,929,671 03 14,735,670 00
River and harbor	14,626,987 74 5,872,850 00 136,570,940 64	16,938,765 32 7,293,700 00 148,888,003 05
Deficiency bill	662,215 07	14,534,672 52 163,422,675 57
Excess of 1878 Without deficien- cies about	Lad Ton Let books yawk	26,189,520 86 12,0°0,000 00
on line to story	real Forest	will self du

The committee this year was unusually painstaking, extremely careful and economical; not one dollar was reported for any purpose that was not thought to be actually necessary. Their action in increasing their bills twelve millions over 1878 gives the stamp of untruthfulness to all the representations made by them in 1876. It shows that their boasted economy was a sham and a fraud, and that the controlling motive was no higher than a purpose to aid them before the people

Now this party exigency is passed, the legitimate and proper expenses of the Government cannot be avoided, and after careful consideration, their action justifies me fully in the state-ments I made in 1876.

The appropriations as they finally become enacted into law-

For the year ending June 30, 1879,

TAALE II.—Statement of the appro-

Title. 1876. 1878. Military Academy. \$290,065 00 \$282,805 00 \$15,000 00 \$275,000 \$275,000
Fortifications
plomatic
Pension
tive, and judicial. 15,378,960 00 15,438,881 30 Sundry civil 16,357,905 47 25,878,835 40 River and harbor 5,000,000 00 8,307,000 00
S SERVICE TO SERVICE T
Deficiency
148,535,798 41 172,576,692 4

Increase of 1878 over 1875, \$24,040, 893.74; increase without deficiencies, \$9,500,000, about; increase without deficiencies and fishery award \$4,000.000, the Southern people.
From the above it will be seen that Mr. Barnes fully planted himself upon the doctrine of compromise with traitors. We appeal to the patriotic men to see that the seen that the years that are passed and form no part of the expenditure for the future, except so far as payment is not madedur-ing the current year.

1,000,000 00 15,534,672 52

There should be deducted from the deficiencies about \$1,000.000 for items in the deficiencies that are not properly deficiencies.....

Of the total deficiencies it is fair to add tnat \$3,000,000 of them belong to years prior to 1876. For this the Democrats are not responsible.

The actual reduction af expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the first year of Democratic control. as against the year 1876 (the last year of Republican control,) according to the books of the Tressury Department, is about \$19,800,000; from this deduct deficiencies for one year, \$9,140,-176, and you have \$10,659,824 the actual reduction as against the \$30,000; 000 claimed by Mr. Randall and his friends The last year of Republican rule

shows a reduction over the previous year of \$16,123,000, and the last two years, \$28,500,000. The figures for the year just closing connot now be ascertained, but the indications are that it will show a further reduction of per-haps \$3,000,000, just the sum saved by the failure to appropriate for rivers and harbors. Attempts have been and harbors. Attempts have been made by several gentlemen of the reform school to explain away the large

deficiences reported this session.

It is claimed that much of it belongs to the year ending June 30, 1876, and prior years. If so, why did not the In a carefully prepared and exceedingly able speech in January, 1872, General Garfield, then chairman of the It is probable that two or three mil-Democratic reformers provide for them at the proper time—the last two years? 1876 of our Democratic reformers to de-ceive the public into the belief that of reform. The sham and fraud was pointed out then, and the developments, shown by actual results, are a complete vindication of those who carefully examined the subject at the time. Explain away, gentlemen of the reform persuasion, your deficiency bills amounting to over \$14,500,000, a sum much greater than the entire deficiencies during the four years of General Garfield's chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, and they are not all provided for yet.

After several years of careful study

of the subject of governmental expenditures, I affirm that we have reached the minimum, and that hereafter for ally increase the cost of running the

largely increase the expenditures on this account. We may expect a steady decrease of the interest on the public debt. The reorganization of the army, now proposed may result in a saving of two millions per annum. A reform ought to be made in the matter of the surveys in such a way as to consolidate under one head all the surveys of the country. A saving can be made here of perhaps \$500,000 annually.

The appropriations for rivers and harbors are large, and are not likely to be less. The value of these improvements to the country can hardly be computed.

The deepening of the St. Clair flats alone is worth to the country more than all that has been expended for improvements of all the rivers and harbors of the country.

In the face of the fact that we have

eached the minimum of expenditure admitted by the acts of the Appropria-tion Committee this year, the Demo-cratic party rushed through the House a bill reducing the tax on tobacco eight cents per pound, which measure if passed, would reduce the revenves \$10,000,000 to 15,000,000.

In short, they increase the appropriations \$24,000,000, and propose to decrease the revenues \$15,000,000. If they could have their own way, we certainly would have been met before the close of the following year with a deficit of several millions of dollars.

The following is a condensed statement of what was claimed by the Democratic leaders in 1876 compared with the facts as demonstrated by actual re-

The reduction being two-fifths of

the arrount claimed.

This is just about equal to the claim of the Indian who thought two truths to one lie pretty good for an Indian. With equal propriety the Democrats can claim that two truths to three lies is pretty good for a Democratic reform-

Take another view of this subject as contrasted with the Democratic promises on the stump. The sum total of the bills, as reported by the same comtittee in 1878, are (without the deficiency bills) some twelve millions greater than the same bills reported by the cy bills) some twelve millions greater than the same bills reported by the same committee in 1876. No charge of being everborne by an extravagant Senate can be made in this case. It was the cool, careful, and deliberate work of these Democratic reformers themselves. Why was this increase made? Simply because a less sum made? Simply because a less sum was found to be wholly inadequate. Even this will have to be supplemented with deficiencies. What answers will these Democratic reformers make to the charge that they either willfully or ignorantly attempted to deceive the country in 1876?

I leave the answer to them. By accident I happened to be out of the hall when the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt) made the report from the committee of conference on the army bill. I desired to express my dissent from some portions of the bill, and to say that I agreed to the conference re-port for the purpose of getting an army till nessed.

Some of its provisions will turn out to be absolutely ludicrous when they are executed. For instance, the general of the army is left without a horse, while a lieutenant of the Marine Corps in the same city is entitled to two horses.

Again, an officer in the mounted ar-

tillery is not allowed a horse, while all the privates are mounted. What a beautiful spectacle Democratic reform has brought about! As, witness the drilling of mounted eavalry with all the officers on foot. To bring about an accomplished (in the art of war) friend from New York (Mr. Hewitt) and at least three caucuses of the entire Democratic party of the House.

I did not believe in the reduction of salary as proposed in the bill. On this question of salaries I feel now, as I have often expressed myself before, that I cannot go into that question until we as members of Congress are ready to reduce our own salaries. Our reformers as yet do not propose to reduce their own salaries, but are at all times ready to reduce others.

Among the most agreeable surprises which "cet etonnant Edison," as the French call him, has lately sprung upon us, we must not fail to note the colic-proof cucumber. Being fond of cucumbers, himself, Mr. Edison's attention was naturally drawn to the desirability of obviating the disagreeable effects often following the use of the vegetable. Knowing that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, he sought to eliminate the colic from the cucumber before the latter came to the table. The New York Evening Post thus describes the Professor's simple and right ingenious method:

In the soil where the seeds were deposited, he put a layer of ground mustard and a sprinkling of cayenne pepper. As soon as the plants appeared above the ground he sprinkled them daily with laudanum and bran-dy, and, in order that both schools of medicine might share in the glory of his scheme, he suspended over each hill bottles containing nux vomica and arnica in pellets. By this means he proposes to cure the cucumbers of the colic which they contain, instead of waiting to apply the remedies to suffer-ing man after the vegetable has done its work. It is too early for Hackensack cucumbers yet, but when the new species is ready for market and is proved a success, there can be no doubt of the demand for them or of their inventor's glory.

The permanent breeding grounds of the locusts or grasshoppers are shown square miles in and about Idaho, from which they emigrate only when their own region becomes too densely popu-

An Indiana preacher made use of the expression "the iconoclastic segregate of sin" last Sunday, and has already received a call to a church in

A Bachelor's Apology.

- Her eyes were bright, her figure slight, And light as any fairy; Her nose was heavenward inclined, Her manners sweet and airy.
- Her mouth was like a rosebud; Her voice like any linnet; Her head was little, and I fear Had very little in it.
- But then so artless was her art My heart could not resist her; And added to her other charms, She had a pretty sister.
- They bloomed like any double rose, They blushed a doup le pink; One graced the name of Laura, The other, Kate, I think.
- When left alone with Laura,
 Love urged his soft dictate;
 And in sweet Laura's absence
 I doted more—on Kate.
- And thus to choose between them 'Twere treason to decide,
 Because I had been nappiest
 With either for my bride.
- To filch one flower, and leave her
- Companion all alone,
 To pine in single sadness
 Would need a heart of stone.
- And that's the reason, ladies, I'm still your partisan, For being single-hearted, I rest a single man.
 - -[Chamber's Journal.

WIDDER PLIN'.

A YANKEE CHARACTER SKETCH, TO THE LIFE.

Springfield Republican, by Harriet E. Bagg. When Pliny Fowler departed from "this here world o' mis'ry an' wickedness," as he called it, he left behind him two—treasures, shall we say? Certainly one was such, while the other —his own words shall tell the tale:
"The pesky critter's a reg'lar driver."
But the pride of his heart was a magnificent piece of meadow-land averaging three tons of grass to the acre. He regretted that he could not take it with him to that bourne from which no traveler returns, and sorely begrudged it to the "pesky critter" into whose hands it would surely fall, there being no one else to whom he could leave it. But there was no help for it, so one day, after a few weeks of sickness, he dreamily watched the flies buzzing about the room for an hour or two, and then stopped breathing, his wife meanwhile doing up the "front room" lace curtains, which were the pride of her heart, that they might be "spic-span clean fur the funeral, seein" they'd hev terbe one." When she went into the bed room, to see if he wanted anything, and found him dead, snestarted a little! muttering: "Well, I snumb for 't, ef he ain't gone!"
Then she went to the pantry, and took
two large old fashioned coppers from
the tea-cup kept for "emptins pennies," and remarking to herself that
she'd "ben a savin on 'em fur a week back a purpose," she carried them to the bed and placed them on her husband's eyelids. When that was accomplished to her liking, she straightened the limbs, smoothed the bed clothes, look-ed carefully under the "bewrer" to see that the cat was not there, shut the doors quietly, and went for some of the neighbors to help "lay out the

After the funeral was over, Widder Plin', as she began to be called, lived tranquilly for a time undisturbed except by the calls of the village gossips. She vigorously superintended the harvesting of the customary grass crop, and was much pleased to see that it was even larger than usual. Her "gar-den "ass" thrived under her treatment,

and the potatoe crop was by far the best of any one's in the neighborhood.

"Good reason for't, too," sneered her next door neighbor, "P'tater bugs kindersaour on hers' you might say.

Won'tstay nigh her."

Widder Plin' wasn't a viven if the

and shiftlessness was unpardonable in her eyes. From the first she had taken the managing of things into her own hands, and had tossed him—at least so it seemed to his eventually added brain,—"from pillar to post," till he died from sheer inability to keep up with her Yankee quickstep. It did not make much difference to her after six weeks or so. Indeed, she seemed to feel it a relief that she had not "that weak critter to yank 'round'n time ter git the farm work done some time other folks done their 'n."
But she still "drove" from force of habit, and it was well that she did, for there was a good deal of land to look

more'n likely' it's nuthin' but igner unce ails 'em. So he thinks I'll drive things in his parish, does he? Well! I will! I'll drive him int't, an' my dog efter him. I guess he won't want me in long w'the dog."

"He's a widderer," went on Caleb, when he had stopped laughin' at Widder Plin's threat.

"Oh! he is! I want ter know ef he is!"

"Yes. An' he's got a growed up son, an' some little prop'ty uv his own."

"O! I want ter know! An' so he sent word aroun' beforehan, that he was a comin'! Well! we'll see!"

The next night the minister put in

ed shad were stored in the cellars of the the villagers and came again into daylight, nothing but bones. It was rumored that the curious accent of the people was caused by talking while eating fish. It was customary to put a piece of fish in at the rightside of the mouth, while from the left side issued a stream of well cleaned bones. The latter was an opportunity of which he gladly availed himself, and although the widow called ministers Certain it is that nuless one closes the Certain it is, that unless one closes the

ing, he cannot successfully imitate their peculiar pronunciation.

The fame of Widder Plin' spread far and wide, and suitors, with speculative glances toward the "gret medder," attempted an awkward wooing. She treated them to fried shad, which speculators from hill towns unsuccessfully tried to dispose of as rapidly as their hestess, and to rhubarb pies, which one discomfited wooer declared times mutte tasted "more like slabs of slippery elspeculators from hill towns unsuccessfully tried to dispose of as rapidly as their hostess, and to rhubarb pies, which one discomfited wooer declared tasted "more like slabs of slippery ellum and cinnamon bark than it did like rewbub." After a while it came to be a saying that Widder Plin tested her wooers with fried shad, and played with them according to the time they spent "a gormin." If they choked with the bones, they were summarily dismissed, the widow saying to her bosom friend, the dressmaker, that she "didn't want no et shad throwed up over, her floor."

The country store for men, and the village dressmaker's for women, have equal attractions. At the store the men smoke and drool political opinions; and at the dressmaker's the wo-

men ascertain who is having new dresses, and why they have them, and give their opinion as to whether Mrs. He was very lover-like that evening, So-and-so has any business to get a bran new "alpacky" when she has two calicos a year beside the "bumbazeen" her mother-in-law left.

Widder Plin' and the village dress-maker were bosom cronies. What-ever happened in town was known there, till finally the men folks began to drop in now and then for a talk, especially those of the villagers who had an eye for the widow, who fre-

quently ran in to chat.
"Mornin', Lois," said the widow one day, as she walked unceremoniouslv into the dress-maker's sitting-room. "Mornin, widder. Set down."

"Thought I'd run in a few minutes. Jes' give me a thread an' needle an' I'll baste while I talk. That's right. Well! Sent Hosy Noble a kitin' las' night."

Miss Lois laughed. "You be the beatinest! Why didn't you take up with him? He's good's any on 'em." "So he is. But I didn't want ter hev ter be a gee-hawin' on him f'rever, a gittin on him ter do anything. I kin do well enough alone. I kin hoe

my row with any man."
"So I've heerd ye say. But you'll git took up with one o' these days,
mos! likel."

mos' likely."
"He'll git his match, I guess. But I've ben a thinkin' o' suthin'. The next stranger that comes I'm goin' ter tell him he's mistook the name, an' sen' him over here. You're thrifty nuff to suit any man, an' got a snug

little piece o' prop'ty.''
"I don't want 'ein, widder. Keep em ter yerself. I seen a man years ago that I stick by yet, though he's dead an' gone. I don't want any pokin' 'round my house, old's I be neow. He was in yisterday a lookin'

for ye."
"Sneakin' critter! He knows he dersent set foot onter my premises," she muttered, as he entered. He was the first admirer to whom she had given the mitten, after her husband's death.

"Heow be ye, widder? Heow d'ye dew, Miss Frisbee?" remarked Caleb, lumbering into the room, without the ceremony of knocking. "Don't git up. ceremony of knocking. "Don't git up.
I kin wait on myself. Still workin'
on Miss Caylord's gownd, I see. Be
yew a 'prenticin' tew Miss Frisbee,
widder? 'Pears' time yew knew widder? 'Pears time yew knew enough neow, 'thout takin' up a new

trade."

"Oh yis, I know enough!" nodding her head sagaciously.

"That medder land o' yourn's lookin' putty good," he remarked, somewhat at a loss for a subject.

"Must a ben out o' yer road to find that out."

Caleb's few acres were at some distance from the widow's farm.

tance from the widow's farm.

"Oh I'm sayin' whatother folks say."
"Pears to me, I'd try to hev an idee
o' my own, sometimes," returned the

widow, sharply.
"'Pears to me yer kinder spunky to-day, aint ye?" inquired Caleb, blandly. "But I've got some news fur ye. They's a minister from Ballville a comin' to see ye. He's heerd on ye. an' yer faculty fur pushin' things, an' he thinks ye'll drive things in that perish; so he's a comin." Caleb had no objections to any one "courtin"; the woman he had courted himself. He understood that she would not take him, so that was the end of it. But he was anxious to see her safely married to somebody, for he had no faith in women being able to manage their own affairs without the aid of a

"A minister!" snuffed the widow.
"Um! Well! I guess he won't tarry
long. Ef I be a church member, ef
there is one thing that I despise, it's a
minister fur week days. They don't
know no more 'bout feedin' stock then Widder Plin' wasn't a vixen, if she did have the credit for it. She had a 'dredful fac'lty fur drivin'" as her husband had been wont to say. He was a weak, shiftless sort of a man, barrer from a hay rick, though I think more, likely til's pathing had been worthing the same of the s and shiftlessness was unpardonable in her eyes. From the first she had tak-

habit, and it was well that she did, for there was a good deal of land to look after; and she not only kept it going, but perceptibly improved it in two years time. Then people began to forget their pity for her depressed-looking husband, and "Widder Plin's fac'lty," and "Widder Plin's gret medder," were the frequent topics of conversation for miles around.

Let us not omit one item. Widder Plin', and all her neighbors, were a fish-eating community. They lived near a river which supplied them with shad, the year round. In the fishing season, scores of barrels of salted shad were stored in the cellars of the villagers and came again into day.

The latter was an opportunity of which he gladly availed himself, and although the widow called ministers "nigh sighted and ignorant" concern-Oertain it is, that unless one closes the right corner of the mouth when talking, he cannot successfully imitate their peculiar pronunciation.

The fame of Widder Plin' spread far and wide, and suitors, with speculative glances toward the "gret medder," attempted an awkward wooing. She treated them to fried shad, which

Meantime, as the widow was get-

and kept hitching his chair closer to hers till, as she told Miss Frisbee the next day, she could almost scratch his face, putting the yarn over the needle

solved to put the final question that night. She was just what he wanted thrifty and economical, a good worker, and a good cook, tidy, a small feed-er and rich. Again he wore matrimony in his button-hole and this time it meant business.

The evening wore away, and the widow, who was vigorously mending mealsacks, had foiled every attempt of his to allure the conversation into the by-paths of tenderness. He had gradually hitched his chair so near that at last she burst out: "For land sakes, don't set so clost! I'll jab ye in the face with this here needle, fust thing ye know."

He seized her admission of his position, with the agility of a lawyer, and said, drawing still closer: "Widow, it is a bleasant place, I've been coming here off and on for quite a spell, and it's about time we should come to

an understanding."

"Well!" said the widow, slowly biting off her thread and folding her work. "I think it's bout time we come to an understandin', too. I've been a thinkin' so ever sense ye begun

This is the account she gave Miss

risbee the next morning: Then thet there fule Ludelow wanted me ter go ter Ballville an' keep his hous fur nuthin'! Ter go ter Ballville an' not git a cent fur workin' all the rest o' my life! An' I sez ter him, sez I 'Ballville be derned! I won't do it!' sez I, 'Mr. Ludelow yew kin go hum ter Ballville an' stay ter Ballville till ye kin find some fule woman ter keep yer house fur nuthin'. I won't.' He wanted me not only ter dew his work, but teke care o' that son o' hisn that want' a slice o' my prop'ty. No! An' the son's older'n I be. Then I pinted tew his hat an' told him he'd better it be he'd better it had a like to Pall' told him he'd better git back ter Ballville 'fore 'twas time ter unchain my dog fur the night, ur he'd hev ter spend suthin' gittin' his trouzis mended, seein' he hedn't no woman 'bout his house tu work for nothin'. An' he went! The idee o' these here men thinkin' wimmin 'll jump at the chance ter catch hold o' their coattails an' be drug home acrost lots! While I hev my senses I'll take care o' myself, an' when I loose 'em I kin go to the poor-house. But I won't hey no man."

The Good Time Coming.

All in all, the year 1878 will be re-membered as one of exceeding abundance throughout the length and breadth of the land. The surplus of farm commodities will be immensely larger than that of any year of the last decade.

Prices will rule sensibly lower than they have been since the war, and this will be an inducement to the forthis will be an inducement to the for-eign purchaser. It is probable the amount of grain, flour, corn, canned and dried fruits, fresh and cured meats, which will be shipped to the Old Word during the coming fall and winter, will exceed anything in the history of American commerce. The country will be able to supply any conceivable demand, and at prices which, as advertisers say, "defy com-petition."

The Montenegrins are fearless and indomitable mountaineers, who know little, and careless, for the polite usages of continental society. A funny story is told of one of their chief men, on his way to the Congress, insisting upon going to bed in a sleeping car with his The servant who had charge of the

carriages roused the sleeper and told him politely that "it was not allow-ed." The diplomatist sprang to his ed." The diplomatist sprang to his feet with the demand, "Do you know who I am? I am Bozo Petrovics, President of the Senate of Montenegro, and I am on my way to the Congress at Berlin." The steward was struck dumb for a moment by this revelation of the dignity of the man who went to bed without undressing himself. How-ever he soor remarked, "I hope your Excellency will pardon the liberty, but I amcompelled by my office to inform you that it is the law in Russia that no gentleman shall go to bed in his boots; as your Excellency is aware, the laws are executed with great severity in that monarchy, and as we shall soon arrive at the Prussian frontier, you and I will be detained." "If that is the case," said the mountaineer diplomatist, "we will soon set all right. Pull off my boots, for I must go to the Congress."

The Peruvian railroads over the Andes climb the mountains by sharp grades and turns. One road winds up the mountains in a zigzag and often-times almost circular path, and at one point there are two tunnels through the side of the peak, one directly above the other in the same lateral direction. The rarefied aimosphere at the great elevation reached on the summit pre-sented many new features in railroad-ing, as a locomotive had never before been worked at these heights. It was supposed by engineers generally that it would be impossible to keep up steam above 8,000 or 10,000 feet. This problem was solved in a very simple manner. At great elevations it was supposed by the solution of the state of the solution of the solutio merely necessary to introduce into the furnace a greater quantity of air in a given time than at the sea level, and the simple operation of opening the dampers wider accomplished this result

Disraeli, a name better known than Lord Beaconsfield, is undoubtedly the most admired diplomat and statesman of Europe at present, and if he makes the old Garden of Eden into a paradise regained, and renews the fabulous wealth and splendor of the valley of the Euphrates, as described under Nebuchadnezzar and the Caliphs of Bagdad, he will stand still higher. He is credited with one other aspira tion, after realizing which he will die content. H: means to try to reduce within moderate bounds the armaments of Europe, which are crushing the nations of that Continent. This would be a wonderful blessing for

Doc No. 69. To

Haying attempted with some degree of minuteness in times past to describe

My 50 Cent Tea

Its FLAVOR, STRENGTH. COLOR, &c., it now remains only for you to try for yourselves. It has been tried by hundreds and pronounced by all and is so taken and accepted to be the best

50 Cent Japan Tea

In this market or any other. All Groceries cheap for cash or produce.

NO. 27 HURON ST., NEAR P. O. C. W. MANSFIELD.

WHY

And get a bale of that

NICE ERESH

Better known in olden times as

Dutch Cheese.

Fresh from the farm every morning.

NEW CROP BEST

JAP TEA,

For 60cts per lb.

GEO. A. & T. NEAT.

FARMERS!!

I have every facility for doing your Blacksmith work at

BOTTOM PRICES.

Having recently placed in my shop one RUSSELL'S POWER BOLT CUTTING MACHINES

Can furnish Bolts and Nuts at manu-

Specialty. GEO. HUMPHREY. Next door to Ferrier's Foundry and Machine Shop.

REMEMBER THAT

MRS. O. A. DENNIS Has on hand a full and complete

assortment of

MILLINERY

Which she is offering at

VERY LOW RATES.

Please call and examine for yourself. PLACE, OPP. DEPOT.

Cheap Boots!

I have 300 pairs of Boots I want to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

KIP BOOTS.

CALF BOOTS, PEGGED and HAND

SEWED BOOTS.

Every man or boy who wants to get pair of GOOD BOOTS CHEAP, will do well to call and see the Boots and

THE PRICES

Shoe Store in the Arcade Block, Ypsilanti.

JOHN BOYCE.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS. MOLDINGS, &c.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that, after having been engaged in the lumber trade in this city for the past ten years, on a credit basis, they have DE-CIDED to

lurn Uver a New Leat, January 1st, 1878, and Sell for Cash Only.

No more expense keeping books No more expense collecting! No more poor accounts!

Will be Our Motto.

We shall sell on Smaller Margins than under the Credit System, thereby giving our customers better bargains for their money.

To those who have had credit hitherto, we shall endeavor to make it to your advantage, hereafter, to PAY WHEN YOU BUY. Yours Truly,

Parsons Bros. Ypsilanti, December 15th, 1877.

Easterly

dquarters for the Grocery Trade

Old stand of H. A. Weeks & Co. Groceries, Crockery.

Glassware.

facturers prices. I purchase my stock from 1st hands. Horse Shoeing a specific the Women say our TEAS are the Best in the Market.

> We Pay the Highest Market Price for EGGS and BUTTER, in exchange. And we will not be beat in Coat, the purchase of the produce of the gar-

N.B.-Wekeep a Delivery Wagon, and deliver our goods at all times of the day.

EASTERLY & LEONARD, South side Congress Street,

653 Second Store from Washington St.

JACKSON'S DINING HALL

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up rooms in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street, Ypsilanti, and would respectfully solicit a are of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.

OYSTERS served in any style desired , all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city
717 E. H. JACKNON.

Messrs. Deubel WISH TO INFORM FARMERS

Living near Saline and adjacent towns

Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS

PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

朝

GRAND ARRIVAL OF SPRING

AND

SUMMER

GOODS!

& BRO.,

North Side Congress St.

Ypsilanti,

AND GET YOU A

Vest,

Pants,

Hat,

Cap,

Collars.

Underwear, Etc.,

Doing

YOU WILL

PutYour Money

OUT AT

First-Class Interest.

Local Matters.

25 Visiting Cards, neatly \$3 F printed, for TEN CENTS, at the "Commercial" Office. Targer quantities at pro-Toportionately low rates. The To best bristol board stock used

DON'T FORGET!

DON'T FORGET!

DON'T FORGET That \$1.20 pays for the COMMERCIAL until the end of the present volume, March 1, '79.

DOT'T FORGET that to insure getting the premium all sub-

scriptions must be paid within THIRTY DAYS. -Flour from this season's wheat is in

-Rev. Mr. Perrin has been quite ill the

-D. G. Frazer is visiting friends in Nova Scotia, far on to the Atlantic shore.

-Next Saturday evening the Sextette Band have a lawn social at the residence of Geo. Shaffer.

-To-day, at 4. P. M., Ben Joslin goes up in his Balloon, inflated at Detroit and brought here.

-Prof, Conrad Usinger, of the Normal class of '72, is now engaged in teaching in San Francisco, Cal. -We were glad, Wednesday, to see Law-

yer Crane in his office again. He has had a close call, and is still a convalescent. -Commercial to March 1st, 1879, with

premium, \$1.20. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing. -The Rev. Mr. Webster, of Emanuel's

Church, Detroit, will preach at St. Luke's Church to-morrow-morning and evening. -Rev. Dr. Wilson, pastor of St. Lukes, is spending his vacation in the Lake Su-

perior country, visiting his son at Calumet. -Cole's mammoth procession, to-morrow morning, and mammoth menagerie and circus in the afternoon and evening. A big

show is promised. -Being our publication day, we were unable to attend the County Convention. No question but what the delegates from this county will be a unit for Willits.

-Wm. B. Martin was in Buffalo during the hot weather of last week. He says it Prof. Vroman; Fourth, Manly Holbrook, far exceeded the oppressive heat here. Mr. Martin is visiting friends in Ohio.

-D. A. Wise got in the first freight into the new freight house—a shipment of apples. It is completed. There ought to be a citizens' jubilee in the new building.

-The charter some of the reformed men and "Y" will cost about \$4,500. Mr. Ashley Rocky Mountain hunting grounds and by are so anxious to have adopted, we are sat-proposes to give us the same rates for the side of the finest trout streams and -The charter some of the reformed men isfied (after hearing it read) is a sell-at freight as Ann Arbor enjoys, giving us the least so far as accomplishing what they wish to have done.

this week. He is a graduate of the Univer- lanti. It would seem that the advantage to sity. Now, in the prime of life, and after the Toledo road would be so palpable as to no little experience as a practitioner, he pay Mr. Ashley to do this anyway. comes among us with the prestige of past

stick to your trade or profession.

by marrying an estimable Bay State girl. The young couple, who are enjoying their for their future happiness and welfare.

-The A. M. E. meeting on the fair ground last Sunday was a success. There were large crowds in attendance all day. Father Hawkins, the great evangelistic preacher maintained his reputation as the Daniel Webster in the pulpit, of his race. He will be here again Sunday Aug. 4th, to attend the quarterly meeting.

-Letters remaining uncalled-for, in Post Office, July 25: Jessie Allen, John Barrowcliff, Mrs. M. Colburn, Edwin Cornwell, Ada Folk, George M. Lambe, Mrs. Pettibone (care Mr. Harris), D. W. Rice, E. Riley, Ch. Ruff, Ellen A. Sprague, Wm. E. Sherman, Chas. Smith, Chas. Townsend, E. Warner—Florence St. (2), Mrs. Catharine airs and affectations of the ordinary aspirant Warner, J. E. Wise.

ceived the nomination for Member of the For two hours she held the close attention Board of Education on the Democratic of her audience while she carried out a proticket. An old birth-right Ypsilantian, he will receive a cordial support, especially markable ability as an elocutionist. Miss from his party friends. Both the candi- Rice has a voice which unites great depth dates, Edwards and Uhl, were born and and volume with sweetness of tone and purbrought up in Ypsılanti.

-J. K. Turner addressed over a thousand reformers at Flint last Sunday afternoon. They have waded through the same ership of Rev. Mr. Tindall made an active particularly the manner in which, by the honest, manly, outspoken opposition, both modulations of her voice, she would bring in the pulpit and upon the platform. The to prosperity and invincible as a temperance organization. The same course course half dissenting policy neverdid anything surely awaits her from all lovers of the high music; until to-day it can hold its own for God and humanity, and never will.

-According to the Lansing Republican, Goodison were important and active fac- and old subscribers is rapidly passing. tors at the Annual Educational convention The Normal school is destined more and educational power in the North.

-either white or tinted, as to deal with, and the most dishonest, are friend who will never be seen again in the Fortune seems to favor this youth, who not the charge so far as he is concerned. H. I. So the crayon and India ink; but the Oil cago) will receive our thanks for a like heirloom down through the generations.

-The Sextette Band excursion last week, Our citizens ought to give the band a good from the country on purpose to hear them. Toledo papers gave the band very high encomiums for their proficiency and skill.

-Miss Sara S. Rice read at the M. E. church Tuesday evening. Her selections are taking, combining the amusing with the profitable. She is a very pleasant reader, a comely, graceful person, and very naturally prepossesses an audience to listen. She has the sympathy of the hearer from the start, and retains it to the close. The audience was a good one, and appreciative. Miss R. evidently possesses elocutionary powers, both natural and acquired, of a high

-Passers by have looked up at the Presbyterian steeple and shuddered. Midway heaven and earth on a swing seat is a man painting the steeple. He went up on the inside until within about 20 feet of the top. He pushed a slipper noose near the top, and climbed up on the rope, a hazardous job, attaching a pulley so that he lets himself down or up, in the position he wishes. He paints the steeple, material furnished, for \$50, money well earned. He tackles next, St. Luke's steeple.

-At the Republican City Convention, held at Capt. Allen's office last Wednesday evening, D. Edwards was chosen chairman, and E. Rexford secretary. The following delegates were elected to the County Convention, held yesterday: First Ward, C. S. Wortley, Nelson Van Tuyl, Rev. J. Bundy; Second, D. Edwards, E. P. Allen, E. Rexford; Third, C. Spencer. L. A. Barnes, H. E. Dickinson, Fred Hunt; Fifth, Capt. Wallace, S. W. Parsons, Alva Worden.

-Shall we have a "Y" at the junction of the T. & A. A. and D. H. & S. W. Railroads? This is the question James M. Ashley, of Toledo, wishes us to answer. The depot and "Y" will cost about \$4,500. Mr. Ashley equal advantage of competing rates. Saline is invited to participate in the arrangement -Dr. Felshaw's card appears in our paper by raising \$1,500, leaving \$3,500 for Ypsi--By invitation, Rev. J. S. Boyden ad-

-Barnum's show was a good one through- day evening. He gave just that kind of a a want long felt, he also furnishes a vast Barnum's show was a good one through-But a leading feature was Barnum's speech that people need to hear these days, the to the young man who wants to make when so much is said about "hard times." amount of useful imformation concerning when so much is said about "hard times." ing ine many different locations discribed, advice to the young man who wants to make when so much is said about "hard times." money: 1st, To take that cigar out of his We wish every business man and every mouth; 2d, Never to touch the intoxicating tax-payer could have heard what he said. cup; 3d, Don't get above your business- The stupendous proportions of the liquor traffic in this country, and the amount of 141 large pages and is profusely illustrated -Mr. Charles Moore graduated at Har- wealth we annually squander for drink, were vard last month—was class orator. He has shown up by figures (and figures that don't crowned a highly honorable career in college lie, either). The statistics he presented lie, either). The statistics he presented free of charge by applying to Thos. L. were astounding to even those who had Kimball, Omaha, Nebraska. given a good deal of thought to the subject. honeymoon in our city, have our best wishes Apt illustrations were given to enable the hearers to more fully comprehend the full import and startling character of certain statements. The lodge was deeply interested, and at the conclusion of the address to examine the stock, of which the vocal part returned a unanimous vote of thanks to the speaker for his kindness in responding to of. The great American Song Writer was yet in the future, or, like the Roots, Bradyet in the future, and like th

-Miss Sara Rice, a lady well known in the literary circles of Baltimore, favored the citizens of Ypsilanti with a most delightful entertainment at the Methodist church, Tuesday evening. Miss Rice is a lady of rare culture and striking personal attractions, and her dignified and elegant appearance on the stage would win favor from the most critical audience. With none of the audience in the same graceful manner with -It will gratify many friends in this vi- which she would meet her friends in her gramme which gave full scope to her reboth in this country and Europe, in her personations of character, and passes "from out, in her reading, beauties of sentiment and richness of thought which the ordinary result is cards and billiards have been reader would pass unheeded. These vocal thrown out and the club is on the high road lights and shades were especially noticeable in "Papa's Letter," and the exquisite poem by Mrs. Browning, "Mother and Poet." Miss Rice excells as a delineator of comic here would have led to like results, and character. Her rendering of the "Trials of its pile of books and music sheets became more than a year ago. A namby, pamby, the Meeting House," and the "Martyrdom steadily larger. The store had to move; wish washy, irresolute, half approving and Wherever she may go, a warm welcome

art of elecution.

Professors Estabrook, Bellows, Putnam and premium, \$1.20. The day of grace for new

-Memory may retain, and does so oftenheld in Lansing. Ypsilanti Normal Edu- times, for years the face and features of cators almost invariably take the lead. departed loved ones. But the outlines ver Ditson & Co. grow fainter and fainter, until they fade more to be looked up to as the centre of from the vision and from the retina of the mind itself. To have in the parlor, where it The biggest humbugs we have ever had can be daily seen, a true likeness of a book agents. A. H. Cottrell, agent for Dr. family and social circle, is a great comfort Pilcher's "Protestantism in Michigan," will and soother of sorrow. The photograph Let us hope that he is also well rid of his please bring the book around and disapprove though a striking picture yet grows dim. Pearsoll, agent for "Pictorial History of Painting unless destroyed by some accident the World," (National Publishing Co., Chi- retains the lifelike resemblance and is an Our attention was drawn to the studio of W. B. Conely, Detroit, by reading an owing to the oppressive weather and har- article in the Post and Tribune of a paintvesting time, netted a loss of about \$35.00. ing of Dr. Cocker of the University, spoken of in the highest terms of praise as being benefit. They are giving first-class music true to the original. Our exchequer was every Saturday evening, drawing people limited, but our family wanted a true and enduring picture of a dear one, whose The excursion passed off admirably. The youthful virtues and accomplishments were engraven upon the tablets of our souls. Furnished with a photograph, a first-class likeness, (Mrs. Parsons, in our city, is famous in this line,) Mr. W. B. Conely, of the article embodies an interesting account Detroit, painted a likeness in oil colors, that of the country and its settlers. is pronounced by good judges one of great merit, both as a work of art and in truthfulness to the original. It surpasses in giving soul expression the photograph, a good test of a superior likeness. We invite lovers of paintings, and of art, to call and see the likeness, and especially those wishing, as far as human art and skill can doto bring back to life and memory their departed loved ones.

> -The Franklin House, Detroit, has been fitted up in first-class style and is the hotel for merchants and business men when in Detroit, being in the very centre of the city The new proprietor, Mr. A. Montgomery, earnestly solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public in general. him a call; he guarantees the best accom-modations at lowest prices.

-The Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, entered during this, its first year, sixty-six cadets, which is beyond precedent. This Academy makes a specialty of preparing students for the University. is supported by the leading men of the State, and has already taken high rank among the principal educational institutions of the country. Its teachers are men of experience and marked ability.

"To THE ROCKIES AND BEYOND."-The above is the title of a pleasing and ive instructive work fresh from the Western press. It is an admirably condensed unt of a summer's travel in the Rocky Mountains, States and Territorries, by that well-known correspondent, Robert E. Stra horn, and is crowded with useful imforma tion as well as with visions of delightful nountainneering experience. Fond of sightseeing in new lands, the author pleasantly introduced us to the grandest and most beautiful scenic attractions in the Western mountains; a devoted "disciple of the gun and rod," he leads us through the wildest lakes: keeping eyes and ears open for the "main chance," he is enabled to make valuable observations on the vast areas of unsettled farming lands, the wonderful stock ranges, where cattle and horses take care of themselves the year round, and on the gold and silver mining regions, where fortunes are sometimes lost but more often won The writer has spent considerable time as a correspondent in the Black Hills, Big Horn and San Juan regions, and furnishes spec dressed the Good Templar lodge last Mon- ial articles on all of these sections. To fill all obtained recently from personal observa- lanti, going east, at 10:45 A. M. tion. A large and entirely new map of the region covered by the book is one of its most valuable features. The work contains with gems of Rocky Monntains scenery. The really extraordinary part of it, however, is that any one can obtain a sample copy

-About 40 years ago, a person entering the famous "old corner book store," from Washington or School St., Boston, would notice on one side a counter of brief propor tions, and behind it a few shelves which contained sheet music. It did not take long was mainly English love and drinking songs Of music books there were none .-

burys and Hutchinsons, singing to th birds, far back in the green country. The Instrumental composer principally belonged to the Brass Band, and his Quicksteps and Marches. (first-rate ones) were the best any

was small, and its variety meagre! But about this time the Improved Singing School Teacher began to go to and fro through the land, and instruct it. Lowell Mason and his friends took upon themselves to stir up the churches, and to impress upon the community the great need and use for public honors, she appears before her audience in the same graceful manner with together, and in schools and classes, and many attractive concerts, were made to love the ways of music, in which many of them walking and working. Many of them were induced to cross the ocean, to study in the then centre of musical knowledge. they returned to attack, each in his own field, the prevailing musical ignorance. The American composer again seized his pen, and began to write, —at first nothing great, but to his credit be it said, almost all ity of accent. She has the rare faculty of of pure, good character. Soon appeared using her varied experience as a traveller, stacks of new Psalm Tunes, Sunday School Songs, Praise Songs, Revival Songs and the like, by regiments and armies. -and a crowd of new Ballads and Songs, mostly of the difficulties we have here, but the pulpit did grave to gay, from gloomy to serene," with weak sugar-and-water-variety, but smooth not simply disapprove, but under the lead- the utmost ease and grace. We noticed and correct in structure, and of good intenbeautiful, though simple songs.

But the American composer was not satisfied until he could accomplish all that his European brother could do; and to-day the vocal and instrumental music of American make will do to be heard anywhere, and our native-born players are not afraid of any

ever set to notes. The little music store grew with the times; then doubled in size and moved again; then built additions and filled them solid with with any in the world. It now occupies, for

-Commercial to March 1st, 1879, with head-quarters, two large buildings, side by side, in Washington, near Winter St., Boston, but has branch stores in Court St., and special agents for the sale of its wares in other large cities. buildings bears the well-known name of Ol-

> -Blackwood's Magazine for July (reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay Street, New York) opens with the fourth part of "John Caldigate." only makes money but disposes of his English embarrassments without much trouble

Australian encumbrances. Besides about a dozen translations from Heine by Martin, there is a long poem enti-tled "The Two Muses."

The first part of "Gordon Baldwin," by Randolph Lindan, draws a forcible comparison between selfishness and generosity The characters are American, but the scene is laid in Paris.

"Gælic Lore and Modern Slang" is an entertaining philological article quoting from Dr. Chas. Mackay's "Gælic Etymology of the English Language," though not

vays agreeing with it. 'Our Kentish Parish" describes very fully a charming country in the hop-growing district of England.

The Eastern question being laid aside for the present, gives South Africa a chance to bring her grievances before the public. question in this case seems to be, What shall we do with the native?" but

In conclusion we have a short discussion of "the Congres

This number is the first of a new volume The periodicals reprinted by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: The Lindon Ouarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Revews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepared by the Publishers.

-COMMERCIAL to March 1st, 1879, with premium, \$1.20. The day of grace for new and old subscribers is rapidly passing.

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Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, MAY. 12th, 1877.

10) 12) 17 104 87 108 m	Mail.	Day Expres	Kal.	Atlant	Night	j
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
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Michigan City	9 25			7 40		10
New Buffalo	9 47		6 57		11 39	
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Dexter	8 56		6 53		
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Niles		4 07	6 39	2 38	
Michigan City		5 20	7 55	4 15	5 47
Chicago Ar	6 55		10 80	6 45	8 00
*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.					

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 3:51 P. M. H. B. LEDYARD.

Gen. Supt., Detroit. Henry C. Wentworth, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt. Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI. Detroit Express......10:30 A. M. SALINE.

Detroit Express.Arrive 9:50 A. M. Evening Express......8:10 P. M.

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Is what the Russian Bear wants; A Turkey kept till he can have the whole of it is the only way to suit the English Lion. The miserable old bird has set herself blind on a nest of Mussel Shells, and is not worth a growl, and

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PAPER

In the county. Picture Frames of every kind and size. A lot of China Goods and Bohemian Vases to be sold without regard to cost are a few of the articles that special attention is called to, and that every one should look at before purchasing. Call and see the

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STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASH-TENAW, '88.
Addison Fletcher vs. David Babcock.
By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of, and inder the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, in the above entitled cause and to me directed and delivered, I did, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1878, levy upon all the right, title and interest of David Babcock, the defendant in said writ named, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, towit: All that certain piece or parcet of land situated and being in the township of York, county and state aforesaid, known and described as the east half of the southeast quarter of section number twefity-four (24), in town number four (4) south of range number six (5) east, which above described property I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the City of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, (that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for said county is held on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1878, at ten o clock in the forenoon of said day:

Dated July 6th, A. D. 1878.

JOSIAH S. CASE, Sheriff.

CHANCERY SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHIENAW. IN CHANGERY. Richard E. Butler, Complainant, vs. William L. Horne and Alne E. Horne, Defeadants.

MORTGAGE SALE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW. SS.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1878, is months row that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Andrew C. Leetch, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 19th day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Thursday the 19th day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Thursday the 19th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated Ann Arbor, June 19, A. D. 1878.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, in the above entitled cause and to me directed and delivered, I did, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1878, lavy upon all the right, title and judges.

Dated May 11th, 1878.

SULAN DIGE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage dated the twenty-third day of December next and the such o'clock, m., in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Washtenaw, made of Andrew C. Leetch, late of Michigan, in liber 55 of mortgages, on page 18, Orson S. Kendrick and Martha Kendrick duly mortgage dated the twenty-third day of December next and the resistance, in liber 55 of mortgages, on page 18, Orson S. Kendrick and Martha Kendrick duly mortgage dated the twenty-third day of December next and the resistance, in liber 55 of mortgages, on page 18, Orson S. Kendrick and Martha Kendrick duly mortgage dated the twenty-third day of December next and county of Washtenaw, made of radical martine for the resistance, and the such sixty of the south side of said lots to be used as an alley in common between to sixty-eight and oft sixty-nine, the south side in width of lot sixty-nine also to be used as an alley in wh

Dated May 11th, 1878. T. NINDE, Attorney. 739-751 Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by William Russell, and Sarah Ann Russell, his wife, to Benjamin Follett, dated August 1st, 1863, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw county, Mchigan, in Liber 31, on page 433, on the 30th day of October, 1863, which mortgage was duly assigned to Calvin Simmons, and said assignment duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 193, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said assignee to Hiram Barker, and said assignment duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 2 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 196, on the 14th day of May, 1869, which mortgage was duly assigned by said last-named assignee to Sarah W. Dickerson, and said assignment duly recorded in said Register's office, in Liber 5 of Assignments of Mortgages, on page 616, on the fifth day of February, 1878, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, Four Hundred and Eighty-eight and 15-100ths Dollars, for principal and interest of which sum Two Hundred and Fitty-four and 5-100ths Dollars is due and payable to Sarah W. Dickerson, and the balance of said amount to the person of representatives of said Hiram Barker.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of Juin next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, the following described land to satisfy said mortgage, interest and costs, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars covenanted for therein, to wit: Lot number six hundred and five (605) in Follett, Vought & Hollew's Addition to the village (now city) of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan.

Dated April 18th, 1878.

SARAH W. DICKERSON, Assignee of said Mortgage.

BABBITT & GRIFFEN,
Attorneys for Assignee. The above sale is nereby adjourned to August 5th next at the same place and hour.

BABBITT & GRIFFEN,

Attorneys for the Assignee of said Mortgage.